



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 100630

TO: Gwen Liang
Location: 4B25
Art Unit : 2172
Tuesday, January 27, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/540637

From: Geoffrey St. Leger
Location: EIC 2100
PK2-4B30
Phone: 308-7800

geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov

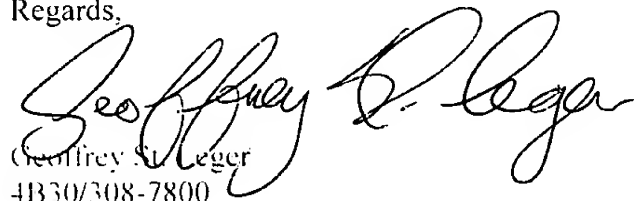
Search Notes

Dear Examiner Liang,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application 09/540637. I searched Dialog's foreign patent files, technical databases, product announcement files and general files.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,



Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800

St. Legere, Geoffrey

Access DB# 112660

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

83

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Guoh Liang Examiner #: 79180 Date: 1-23-04
Art Unit: 2172 Phone Number: 301-53925 Serial Number: 091540.637
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CPI 4B25 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc. if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Cluster-And Descriptor-Based Recommendations
Inventors (please provide full names): BRADLEY, Paul S.; FAYYAD, Usama M;
DJJEH Bassel Y
Earliest Priority Filing Date: 3/31/2000

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

concept: see attachment A-1

Fig 2 = data organized into records and dimensions

claims: 1 (focus on 1-2) & 29

* Assignee: Microsoft Corporation

01-23-049P96924-M1

01-23-049P96924-FM

01-23-04 A07:35 IN

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: Geoffrey St. Legere
Searcher Phone #: 308-7800
Searcher Location: 4B30
Date Searcher Picked Up: 1/23/4
Date Completed: 1/27/4
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 75
Clerical Prep Time: _____
Online Time: 270

Type of Search

NA Sequence (#) _____
AA Sequence (#) _____
Structure (#) _____
Bibliographic ☒
Litigation _____
Fulltext ☒
Patent Family _____
Other _____

Vendors and cost where applicable

STN: _____
Dialog ☒
Questel/Orbit _____
Dr. Link _____
Lexis/Nexis _____
Sequence Systems _____
WWW/Internet _____
Other (specify) _____

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200406

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	122	(SUMMARIZED OR SUMMARISED OR SUMMARY) (1W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMB- ER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR RESULT? ?)
S2	172	(SUMMARIZED OR SUMMARISED OR SUMMARY) (5N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S3	122648	(AVERAGE OR AVG OR EXPECTED) (1W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR - NUMERAL? ? OR RESULT? ?) OR MEAN
S4	3472612	RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR ITEM? ? OR ELEME- NT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PRODUCT? ? OR MERCHANDISE? ?
S5	1616913	IMAGE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRA- PHIC? ?
S6	1085346	PROFILE? ? OR USER? ? OR CONSUMER? ? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR BUY- ER? ? OR PURCHASER? ? OR SHOPPER? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR PERSON? ? ? OR PEOPLE? ?
S7	188399	S4:S6(5N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S8	153039	RECOMMEND? OR PREDICT? OR GUESS??? OR SUGGEST? OR REFER? ? OR REFERRAL? ? OR REFERRING OR FORECAST??? OR PROBABILITY?
S9	2748	S1:S3(7N)S4:S6(7N) (COMPAR? OR CORRELAT? OR MATCH??? OR REL- ATE? ? OR RELATING OR SIMILAR? OR LIKEN??? OR CORRESPOND? OR - ASSOCIAT? OR JUDGE??? OR WEIGH??? OR MEASURE???)
S10	14150	(VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?) (5N) (RA- NGE? ? OR SERIES OR BETWEEN OR "FROM") (5N) (ZERO OR 0) (5N) (ONE OR 1)
S11	308	S9 AND S7
S12	17	S8 AND S11
S13	21	S11 AND S1:S2
S14	36	S12:S13
S15	25	S1:S2 AND S9
S16	40	S14:S15
S17	97	S11 AND IC=G06F
S18	72	S17 NOT S16
S19	29	S1:S2 AND S8
S20	27	S19 NOT S16
S21	104	S10 AND PROBABILITY?
S22	34	S21 AND (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? - ?)
S23	323	S10 AND S7
S24	22	S23 AND IC=G06F
S25	47	S21 AND IC=G06F
S26	27	S25 NOT (S22 OR S24)

16/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06425440 **Image available**
DEVICE FOR SUMMARIZING OPEN DOCUMENT AND RECORDING MEDIUM RECORDING ITS
PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 2000-011003 [JP 2000011003 A]
PUBLISHED: January 14, 2000 (20000114)
INVENTOR(s): INAGAKI HIROTO
HAYAKAWA KAZUHIRO
TANAKA KAZUO
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP (NTT)
APPL. NO.: 10-180181 [JP 98180181]
FILED: June 26, 1998 (19980626)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To correctly and automatically summarize a summary object **document** by making the summary object document and a similarity summary object document a **summary object document group**, collecting sentences which are judged to be similar in the group and expressing the object **document** to be summarized in a proper expression and proper order.
SOLUTION: A **summary object document group** morpheme analyzing part 6 collects a summary object **document** and a similarity summary object **document** and makes them a **summary object document group**, divides words, executes classifying them into parts of speech and analyzes a morpheme. A **summary object document group** event analyzing part 7 analyzes events to be described in the document based on the morpheme analysis result of the group. A similarity meaning judging part 8 **judges** the sentences having the same event analysis result to be the similar ones in terms of meaning based on the event analysis result and extracts the **similar** sentences for the whole sentences included in the **group**. A **document summary** output part 9 collects the sentences which are **judged** to be **similar** in the group and outputs them in expression and proper order.

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16/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06154707 **Image available**
DATA SUMMARY AND DISPLAY DEVICE AND STORAGE MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 11-096250 [JP 11096250 A]
PUBLISHED: April 09, 1999 (19990409)
INVENTOR(s): IWADATE TERUBUMI
FUKUMURA MASAOKI
HIGASHIHARA TOSHIO
APPLICANT(s): CASIO COMPUT CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 09-250707 [JP 97250707]
FILED: September 16, 1997 (19970916)
INTL CLASS: G06F-019/00; G06F-003/14

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To facilitate an operation and a processing when contents of summary in a summary table are classified into desired summary items and summed up.

SOLUTION: A classification and summary processing of the summary items in a database by executing a data analyzing processing regarding the summary table, reading a specified database record to be processed from the database stored in a storage device 7, setting hierarchal structure to **relate the summary items** with one another by **grouping each summary**

item set in the database record by every analyzing key item , setting an index key item and a name of a data item to be analyzed in a recording form of the database for analysis to be explained later, simultaneously setting the analyzing key item and calculation item by every group in the recording form of the analyzing key and the calculation item to be explained later, displaying an analyzing browser screen in which selection keys for classification and summary in a line direction and a column direction based on the analyzing key item and simplifying a narrowing operation of the summary items simply by operating the selection keys for classification and summary by a CPU 2.

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16/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06103765 **Image available**
DOCUMENT PROCESSOR, STORAGE MEDIUM STORING DOCUMENT PROCESSING PROGRAM AND DOCUMENT PROCESSING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 11-045288 [JP 11045288 A]
PUBLISHED: February 16, 1999 (19990216)
INVENTOR(s): NOMURA NAOYUKI
APPLICANT(s): JUST SYST CORP
APPL. NO.: 09-218229 [JP 97218229]
FILED: July 29, 1997 (19970729)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30; G06F-017/27

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a document processor and a document preparation method capable of judging how similar plural documents are by a document unit, gathering the documents of a high similarity degree, preparing a summary for respective document groups and preparing an easily readable summary .

SOLUTION: Document vectors for the respective plural documents to be summarized are obtained and the difference of the document vectors is taken between the respective documents. The identity of a topic is judged depending on whether a cosine value between the two successive documents is high or low. The documents defined as belonging to the same topic (that is the case that the similarity degree is high) are gathered in the time order of write and applied to summary extraction algorithm. It is repeated for the documents defined as belonging to the respective topics, respective partial summaries are bound and the whole summary is generated.

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16/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06097787 **Image available**
PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR MULTI-LANGUAGE INFORMATION AND ITS METHOD

PUB. NO.: 11-039306 [JP 11039306 A]
PUBLISHED: February 12, 1999 (19990212)
INVENTOR(s): ALEXANDER FRANZ
HORIGUCHI KEIKO
APPLICANT(s): SONY CORP
APPL. NO.: 09-191571 [JP 97191571]
FILED: July 16, 1997 (19970716)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/27; G06F-017/28

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily understand information in an inputted

document by means of a user even if the language of the input document is not mother tongue and even if the large amount of input documents exist.

SOLUTION: The summary part of the input document and a translation part translating the input document and the **summarized result** into the other natural language are provided. The input documents (facsimile document, electronic mail document, designated file and the like) are received from a local or remote information source (ST1). The language on the input document is judged and a field is judged by using an (if-then) inference rule and statistical information (ST2 and ST3). When summary is required for the input document, the summary part generates summary (ST4 and ST5). The summary is generated by filling the slot of a template, for example. When translation into the other language is required for the input document and the **summarized result**, the translation part generates translation (ST6 and ST7). A language judged result, a field judged result, the **summarized result** and a translated result are sent to the local or remote user.

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16/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05669713 **Image available**
IMAGE PROCESSING UNIT

APP. NO.: 09-284513 [JP 9284513 A]
FILING DATE: October 31, 1997 (19971031)
INVENTOR(S): YAGUCHI HIROYUKI
SHIMIZU HIDEAKI
YOSHIDA HIROYOSHI
SUZUKI KATSUYA
TAKIYAMA YASUHIRO
MIYAMOTO RYOSUKE
TAKAHASHI TADASHI
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC [000100] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-115279 [JP 96115279]
FILED: April 15, 1996 (19960415)
INTL CLASS: [6] H04N-001/21; G03G-015/00; H04N-001/387; H04N-001/41
JAPIO CLASS: 29.4 (PRECISION INSTRUMENTS -- Business Machines); 44.7
(COMMUNICATION -- Facsimile); 45.9 (INFORMATION PROCESSING --
Other)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R098 (ELECTRONIC MATERIALS -- Charge Transfer Elements, CCD &
BBD)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the image processing unit which surely stores image data even when various image processing such as magnification, decoration and edit is conducted before the compressed image data are stored in an image data storage means by **predicting** an image compression rate for one page after the image processing based on the image processing mode.

SOLUTION: A compression rate **prediction** circuit 160 of an image processing section 11 **predicts** a compression of image data for one page stored in page memory circuits 119, 120 based on magnification and decoration information obtained from a controller 123 according to the image processing mode set in an operation section 3 and based on a density mean value or the like of an image with high **correlation** with the compression rate by selected density conversion circuits 129, 130 and gradation conversion circuits 131, 132. Whether or not the image data compressed based on the **predicted** compression rate are stored in a storage means is discriminated, and when unable to be stored, the input of image is limited. Thus, even when the data amount of the compressed image after image-processed is indefinite, the image data are surely stored.

16/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03700643 **Image available**
INFORMATION SELECTING/RECEIVING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 04-065743 [JP 4065743 A]
PUBLISHED: March 02, 1992 (19920302)
INVENTOR(s): SHIROSHITA TERUJI
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese
Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 02-177569 [JP 90177569]
FILED: July 06, 1990 (19900706)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-013/00; H04L-029/06
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 44.3
(COMMUNICATION -- Telegraphy)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1370, Vol. 16, No. 264, Pg. 119, June
15, 1992 (19920615)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To make it possible to automatically select information at the
time of its reception by providing the information selecting/receiving
system with a document filter for deciding the validity of storage in a
receiving part in accordance with an attribute described in the document
summary of received information.

CONSTITUTION: A receiving condition to be compared with the attribute of
a document summary is previously set up in the document filter 15.
Information is temporarily received from a communication line 2 to a
prereceiving part 14 through a communication control part 12 and whether
the document summary of the received information conforms to the receiving
condition or not is decided by the filter 15. At the time of conforming to
the receiving condition, the information received by the prereceiving part
14 is transferred to a receiving part 13, and in the case unconformable to
the receiving condition, the information is immediately erased and thrown
away by the prereceiving part 14 without being transferred to the receiving
part 13. Consequently, the received information can be automatically
selected only by previously setting up the receiving condition in the
document filter.

16/5/22 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013239858 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-411732/200035
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-048851; 2002-461843
XRPX Acc No: N00-307818

Production of topic summary for set of documents in computer
system, involves labeling document subset obtained by division of
document set corresponding to retrieved predefined information, with
topic

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: BARRETT R C; COHEN A L; MAGLIO P P; SHELDON M A
Number of Countries: 085 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200029985	A1	20000525	WO 99US26992	A	19991115	200035 B
AU 200019143	A	20000605	AU 200019143	A	19991115	200042
EP 1224578	A1	20020724	EP 99962773	A	19991115	200256
			WO 99US26992	A	19991115	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98191587 A 19981113
Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200029985 A1 E 35 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LU MC MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200019143 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200029985

EP 1224578 A1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200029985

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200029985 A1

NOVELTY - Information about accessing technique, identifier, accessing sequence of document is retrieved. Based on retrieved information, set of documents which are divided into subsets. Each subset is labeled with a topic (32).

USE - For producing topic summary for set of documents on computer system. For conveying expertise of users of computer system to other users.

ADVANTAGE - Benefits broad range of users of the expertise of experts as expressed via expert's access and use of documents. Parses document browser trails or paths into sequences of documents related to common topic, automatically using simple technique. Makes available traces of expert's browsing and searching behavior, thereby facilitates use of distributed expertise within organization. Helps users to find documents that are already read with expertise in specific field.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows system for capturing and conveying expertise in document usage.

Topic (32)

pp; 35 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: PRODUCE; TOPIC; SUMMARY; SET; DOCUMENT; COMPUTER; SYSTEM;

DOCUMENT; SUBSET; OBTAIN; DIVIDE; DOCUMENT; SET; CORRESPOND; RETRIEVAL;

PREDEFINED; INFORMATION; TOPIC

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

16/5/23 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013050844 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-222698/200019

XRFX Acc No: N00-166766

Data analysis system for analyzing data file containing data records each containing parameters, for statistical analysis to predict customer or potential customer behavior e.g. credit risk

Patent Assignee: ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORP (ELDA-N)

Inventor: SHEPPARD C P

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6026397	A	20000215	US 96651319	A	19960522	200019 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96651319 A 19960522

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 6026397 A 42 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): US 6026397 A

NOVELTY - The data analysis system analyses a data file containing a number of customer records. Each record contains a number of customer parameters, and the system processes the records by segmentation, clustering and prediction of future results.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The data analysis system includes an input

for receiving a data file and a processor having several functions including a segmentation function for segmenting data records into a number of segments based on parameters of the records. The functions also include a clustering function for clustering records having similar parameters. A prediction function predicts expected future results from parameters in the data records.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method for analyzing a data file containing a number of data records.

USE - Statistical analysis e.g. to predict customer or potential customer behavior e.g. propensity to respond to direct mail or telemarketing, product reference, profitability, credit risk and probability of attrition.

ADVANTAGE - Provides for segmenting records into logical groups, and provides for clustering records into statistically significant groups.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a clustering analysis window in accordance with the data analysis invention.

Clustering analysis window (274)

Toolbar (276)

Cluster map (278)

Parameter statistics information (280)

Open new input data configuration button (284)

Save new input data configuration button (288)

Select results button (292)

pp: 42 DwgNo 13/34

Title Terms: DATA; ANALYSE; SYSTEM; DATA; FILE; CONTAIN; DATA; RECORD;

CONTAIN; PARAMETER; STATISTICAL; ANALYSE; PREDICT; CUSTOMER; POTENTIAL; CUSTOMER; CREDIT; RISK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

16/5/24 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012979780 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-151633/200014

XRPX Acc No: N00-112619

Summary characteristics extraction system for disclosure document summary apparatus - has analysis unit which analyzes event described in document based on morphological analysis result of each document in summary objective document group

Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000011003	A	20000114	JP 98180181	A	1998062	200014 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98180181 A 19980626

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

JP 2000011003 A 11 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000011003 A

NOVELTY - An analysis unit (7) analyzes event described in a document based on the morphological analysis result of each document in a summary objective document group. A semantic content judging unit (8) extracts sentences with similar event analysis result and collects the extracted sentences. A document summary output unit (9) which expresses summary of the document in suitable format.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for recording medium for storing summary characteristics extraction program of disclosure document summary apparatus.

USE - For extracting summary characteristics in disclosure summary apparatus.

ADVANTAGE - Since sentences with similar event analysis result are

extracted and collected for expressing summary of document in suitable format, precise summary of document can be obtained automatically.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of components in summary characteristics extraction system for disclosure document summary apparatus. (7) Summary objective document group event analysis unit; (8) Semantic content judging unit; (9) Document summary output unit.

Dwg. 1/3

Title Terms: SUMMARY; CHARACTERISTIC; EXTRACT; SYSTEM; DISCLOSE; DOCUMENT; SUMMARY; APPARATUS; ANALYSE; UNIT; EVENT; DESCRIBE; DOCUMENT; BASED; MORPHOLOGY; ANALYSE; RESULT; DOCUMENT; SUMMARY; OBJECTIVE; DOCUMENT; GROUP

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

16/5/25 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012881772 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-053606/200004

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-610637; 2003-014916

IRPX Acc No: N00-041751

Data clustering method in database management system used in business organizations

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT)

Inventor: BRADLEY P S; FAYYAD U; REINA C; REINA C A

Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9962007	A1	19991202	WO 99US6717	A	19990329	200004 B
EP 1090362	A1	20010411	EP 99914207	A	19990329	200121
			WO 99US6717	A	19990329	
	B1	20010717	US 9840219	A	19980317	200142
			US 9883906	A	19980522	
US 6581058	B1	20030617	US 9883906	A	19980522	200341
			US 9886410	P	19980522	
			WO 99US6717	A	19990329	
			US 2001700606	A	20010131	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9886410 A 19980522; US 9883906 A 19980522; US 9840219 A 19980317; US 9886410 P 19980522; US 2001700606 A 20010131

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9962007 A1 E 53 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU

MC NL PT SE

EP 1090362 A1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9962007

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI

LU MC NL PT SE

US 6263337 B1 G06F-017/00 CIP of application US 9840219

US 6581058 B1 G06F-017/30 CIP of application US 9883906

Provisional application US 9886410

CIP of patent US 6263337

Based on patent WO 9962007

Abstract (Basic): WO 9962007 A1

NOVELTY - The need for further accessing of the data for further clustering of records in the database, is determined. Based on the determination result, additional number of records are read from database memory and stored in the rapid access memory for further updating of cluster model.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The data records having both discrete and ordered attributes are read from the database memory and a portion of read data records is stored in the rapid access memory. The cluster

- Same assignee
- partial same
inventors

model characterizing the data within the database and including a table of **probabilities** for the enumerated or discrete data attributes of data **records** for each **cluster**, is initialized. The cluster model for ordered data attributes, comprises a mean and covariance for each cluster. The **cluster** model from the database **records** stored in the rapid access memory, are then updated. For this updating, the table of discrete attribute **probabilities** for cluster is adjusted by calculating a **weighted** sum of the data **records** stored in the rapid access memory and the **weighted** sum for data **records** already **summarized** in the **cluster** model. The database **records** in the rapid access memory is then summarized and the summarized database are stored within the memory. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) data evaluation apparatus for database;

(b) data clustering software

USE - For data clustering in database management system used in business organization, companies and for statistics, pattern recognition, machine learning application and in science and engineering fields. Also in data mining applications including marketing, fraud detection in credit cards, banking, telecommunications, customer relation and churn minimization in airlines, telecommunication services, internet services, direct marketing on web and live marketing in electronic commerce.

ADVANTAGE - Enables visualizing, summarizing, navigating and predicting properties of data/clusters in the database, efficiently. The parameters enable to assign database **records** to a **cluster** in a probabilistic fashion, reliably. Since the probabilistic clustering enables reliable sampling and indexing, the data accessing efficiency is improved greatly. Enables effective and accurate clustering in one or less database scans. The continuous fields are discretized prior to applying the clustering technique, if the database contains both discrete and continuous fields.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the clustering procedure for mixed continuous and discrete data.

pp; 53 DwgNo 7B/9

Title Terms: DATA; METHOD; DATABASE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; BUSINESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

16/5/26 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012765404 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-571532/199948

Related WPI Acc No: 1998-436951

XRFX Acc No: N99-421176

Database indexing method employed for indexing and locating information in WWW, LAN, WAN

Patent Assignee: DIGITAL EQUIP CORP (DIGI)

Inventor: BURROWS M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5963954	A	19991005	US 96700748	A	19960809	199948 B
			US 98123542	A	19980728	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96700748 A 19960809; US 98123542 A 19980728

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	IPC	Filing Notes
US 5963954	A	43 G06F-017/30	Cont of application US 96700748
			Cont of patent US 5787435

Abstract (Basic): US 5963954 A

NOVELTY - Index entries having identical bucket numbers are written to a single index file in collating order of parsed unique words. A summary file is generated for each index file. The index files and their corresponding summary files are grouped into tiers of files.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Batches of records in database are parsed into words and location with each word representing a portion of information parsed from a particular record and the locations are sequentially assigned to words in parsing order. An index entry is generated for each unique word. Each index entry includes the unique word and all of the locations where the unique word occurs in the database. Each unique word is hashed to determine a bucket number.

USE - For indexing and locating information in world wide web (WWW), local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN).

ADVANTAGE - Enables storing entries for large databases by indexing the information of database into array of files.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of content attributes generated by a search engine employing the database indexing method.

pp; 43 DwgNo 4/26

Title Terms: DATABASE; INDEX; METHOD; EMPLOY; INDEX; LOCATE; INFORMATION; LAN; WAN

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

16/5/28 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012394513 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-200620/199917

XRPX Acc No: N99-148448

Document processing apparatus for automatic production of summary to various books, papers and reports - produces summary of documents automatically for every similar document group, grouped by similar document group production unit

Patent Assignee: JUST SYSTEM KK (JUST-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11045288	A	19990216	JP 97218229	A	19970729	199917 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97218229 A 19970729

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11045288	A		11	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11045288 A

NOVELTY - The summary of a document is produced automatically by a summary production unit for every similar document group grouped by similar document group production unit. Similarity between the documents is computed by a similarity calculation unit with several documents of predetermined format acquired by a document acquisition unit. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: document processing method; a processing program memory medium

USE - For automatic production of summary to various books, papers and reports.

ADVANTAGE - Unifies summary of every similar group of documents offering convenience to read. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of document processing apparatus.

Dwg. 1/11

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; PROCESS; APPARATUS; AUTOMATIC; PRODUCE; SUMMARY; VARIOUS; BOOK; PAPER; REPORT; PRODUCE; SUMMARY; DOCUMENT; AUTOMATIC; SIMILAR; DOCUMENT; GROUP; GROUP; SIMILAR; DOCUMENT; GROUP; PRODUCE; UNIT
Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/27
File Segment: EPI

16/5/29 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012315057

WPI Acc No: 1999-121163/199910

XRPX Acc No: N99-088366

Intelligent data acquisition in measuring system - By writing results to data file and generating summary values for comparison
Patent Assignee: AIR LIQUIDE SA (AIRL); AMERICAN AIR LIQUIDE INC (AIRL)
Inventor: MCANDREW J J F
Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9903049	A1	19990121	WO 98US12792	A	19980622	199910 B
AU 9879806	A	19990208	AU 9879806	A	19980622	199924
US 5991696	A	19991123	US 97893539	A	19970711	200002
EP 996908	A1	20000503	EP 98930406	A	19980622	200026
			WO 98US12792	A	19980622	
TW 398051	A	20000711	TW 98111058	A	19980708	200106
JP 2001509624	W	20010724	WO 98US12792	A	19980622	200147
			JP 2000502466	A	19980622	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97893539 A 19970711

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9903049 A1 E 13 G06F-017/40

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9879806 A G06F-017/40 Based on patent WO 9903049

US 5991696 A G01N-007/00

EP 996908 A1 E G06F-017/40 Based on patent WO 9903049

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IE IT NL

TW 398051 A H01L-021/66

JP 2001509624 W 17 G06F-017/40 Based on patent WO 9903049

Abstract (Basic): WO 9903049 A

Method consists in providing a measurement system, performing the measurement, writing the result to a data file on a first storage device and repeating to accumulate results in the data file. One or more **summary values** is generated from the measurement results, these are saved to a **summary file** on a storage device and **compared** with a predefined value. The data file is then saved to one of three storage devices if the **compared summary value** is outside an acceptable range, or when a trigger indicates that a condition is present.

USE - Method is for intelligent data acquisition for a measurement system e.g. an absorption spectroscopy measurement system, particularly intelligent data acquisition from a system which can be used to monitor a semiconductor processing tool.

ADVANTAGE - Method substantially reduces the size of the data storage system and the time required for review of the collected data. It also eliminates the need for a compatible output signal from a semiconductor processing tool.

Dwg.0/0

Title Terms: INTELLIGENCE; DATA; ACQUIRE; MEASURE; SYSTEM; WRITING; RESULT;
DATA; FILE; GENERATE; SUMMARY; VALUE; COMPARE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G01N-007/00; G06F-017/40; H01L-021/66

International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-021/27; G01N-021/31;
H01L-021/02
File Segment: EPI

16/5/30 (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012152023 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-568935/199848
XRPX Acc No: N98-442601

Summarising system for data sets of interest to particular user -
includes compiler for data set from sections with ranking value past
predetermined threshold value

Patent Assignee: BRITISH TELECOM PLC (BRTE)
Inventor: WEEKS R
Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 010
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9847083	A1	19981022	WO 98GB1119	A	19980416	199848 B
AU 9870628	A	19981111	AU 9870628	A	19980416	199912
EP 976069	A1	20000202	EP 98917388	A	19980416	200011
			WO 98GB1119	A	19980416	
JP 2001519952	W	20011023	JP 98543643	A	19980416	200202
			WO 98GB1119	A	19980416	
US 6334132	B1	20011225	WO 98GB1119	A	19980416	200206
			US 9877603	A	19980602	
AU 746762	B	20020502	AU 9870628	A	19980416	200238
NZ 500057	A	20020927	NZ 500057	A	19980416	200272
			WO 98GB1119	A	19980416	
EP 976069	B1	20030129	EP 98917388	A	19980416	200309
			WO 98GB1119	A	19980416	
DE 69811066	E	20030306	DE 611066	A	19980416	200325
			EP 98917388	A	19980416	
			WO 98GB1119	A	19980416	
ES 2192323	T3	20031001	EP 98917388	A	19980416	200371

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 97302616 A 19970416

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9847083 A1 E 61 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9870628 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9847083

EP 976069 A1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9847083

Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL

JP 2001519952 W 64 G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9847083

US 6334132 B1 G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 9847083

AU 746762 B G06F-017/30 Previous Publ. patent AU 9870628

Based on patent WO 9847083

NZ 500057 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9874083

EP 976069 B1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9847083

Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL

DE 69811066 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent EP 976069

Based on patent WO 9847083

ES 2192323 T3 G06F-017/30 Based on patent EP 976069

Abstract (Basic): WO 9847083 A

The system includes a target data item store for storing target
data items. A sectioning device divides the data set into sections and
compares each section against the target data items. A calculator
calculates a ranking value for each section. The ranking value is
dependent on the outcome of the comparisons. A compilation element

compiles a **summary** of the data **set** by selecting one or more sections according to the respective ranking values.

The system further includes a user input for inputting target data items to the target item store. A key data item identifier identifies key data **items** of the data **set**. A distribution value calculator calculates a distribution value for each section dependent on the distribution of the key data items in the section. A ranking value adjuster adjusts the relevant ranking value in a manner dependent on the distribution value for each section.

ADVANTAGE - Enables summarising tool to generate **summary** of data **set** that includes target data **items** specified by user for whom summary is generated.

Dwg.2/15

Title Terms: SUMMARY; SYSTEM; DATA; SET; INTEREST; USER; COMPILE; DATA; SET ; SECTION; RANK; VALUE; PASS; PREDETERMINED; THRESHOLD; VALUE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

16/5/34 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011091756 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-069681/199707

XRFX Acc No: N97-057482

Document database construction method - involves forming coincidence network, showing expression format of link between specified word group suggesting document theme based on computed coincidence probability, to be displayed

Patent Assignee: TRENDY KK (TREN-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8314980	A	19961129	JP 9687013	A	19960304	199707 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9553085 A 19950313

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8314980	A	35	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8314980 A

The method involves extracting independent words from the input document. A coincidence table, which records the coincidence words corresponding to the extracted independent words and the frequency of coincidence, is then produced. Then, the coincidence **probability** which expresses the coincidence related strength and the expected value of frequency of coincidence are computed **referring** to the coincidence table.

An independent word group which **suggests** the theme of the document is specified, by **comparing** the **expected value** and frequency of coincidence. Then, a link is established between the independent words of the specified word group which **suggests** the theme. A coincidence network which shows the expression format of the link between the words, which is to be displayed is formed based on the computed coincidence **probability**.

ADVANTAGE - Enables operator to grasp document theme. Enables general purpose production of database and extraction of coincidence network, irrespective of kind of document. Eliminates necessity of building large scale grammar dictionary.

Dwg.1/36

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; DATABASE; CONSTRUCTION; METHOD; FORMING; COINCIDE; NETWORK; EXPRESS; FORMAT; LINK; SPECIFIED; WORD; GROUP; DOCUMENT; THEME; BASED; COMPUTATION; COINCIDE; **PROBABILITY** ; DISPLAY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

16/5/35 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010267768 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-169023/199522
Related WPI Acc No: 1993-351184; 1995-147110; 1995-292823
XRPX Acc No: N95-132461

Multi-dimensional search tree database access method - involves searching dimension nodes to find index and summary nodes corresponding to dimension values and displaying summary information when correlation found

Patent Assignee: DIMENSIONAL INSIGHT INC (DIME-N)
Inventor: POWERS F A; ZANAROTTI S R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5404512	A	19950404	US 90495360	A	19900316	199522 B
			US 9379248	A	19930617	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90495360 A 19900316; US 9379248 A 19930617

Family Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5404512	A	15	G06F-015/40	Div ex application US 90495360 Div ex patent US 5257365

Abstract (Basic): US 5404512 A

The method involves providing a combination of dimension values identifying a set of database records. Numerous dimension nodes are searched to locate a dimension node corresponding to the values. Detail index and summary nodes are identified corresponding to the values. A record pointer is read from the detail index node identifying records in a detail table. Summary information is calculated from the set of detail records when the dimension node is a detail index node.

When a summary node corresponds to the combination of dimension values, summary values are read from the summary node determined from detail records corresponding to the combination of dimension values stored in the summary node. When the combination of dimension values corresponds to a detail index node summary information calculated from the detail records is displayed. The summary values from the summary node are displayed when the combination of values corresponds to a summary node.

ADVANTAGE - Provides rapid summary information for large record sets.

Dwg.10/10

Title Terms: MULTI; DIMENSION; SEARCH; TREE; DATABASE; ACCESS; METHOD;
SEARCH; DIMENSION; NODE; FINDER; INDEX; SUMMARY; NODE; CORRESPOND;
DIMENSION; VALUE; DISPLAY; SUMMARY; INFORMATION; CORRELATE; FOUND
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/40
File Segment: EPI

16/5/36 (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009675469 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-369022/199346
XRPX Acc No: N93-284809
Domain independent clustering system for eg AI applications - includes comparator generating signals of distances between case records, with records clustered based on comparison signals
Patent Assignee: PERCEPTIVE DECISION SYSTEMS INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: KORNACKER K
Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 009
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9322732	A1	19931111	WO 93US4482	A	19930507	199346	B
US 5325466	A	19940628	US 92880051	A	19920507	199425	
EP 639286	A1	19950222	EP 93911261	A	19930507	199512	
			WO 93US4482	A	19930507		
JP 8500917	W	19960130	JP 93519657	A	19930507	199642	
			WO 93US4482	A	19930507		
EP 639286	A4	19970101	EP 93911261	A	19930507	199841	
EP 639286	B1	20000126	EP 93911261	A	19930507	200010	
			WO 93US4482	A	19930507		
DE 69327716	E	20000302	DE 627716	A	19930507	200018	
			EP 93911261	A	19930507		
			WO 93US4482	A	19930507		
CA 2137368	C	20011225	CA 2137368	A	19930507	200210	
			WO 93US4482	A	19930507		
JP 2002323976	A	20021108	JP 93519657	A	19930507	200305	
			JP 200260907	A	19930507		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92880051 A 19920507

Cited Patents: 04Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9322732	A1	E	24	G06F-015/18	
				Designated States (National): CA JP	
				Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE	
US 5325466	A		11	G06F-015/20	
EP 639286	A1	E	2	G06F-015/18	Based on patent WO 9322732
				Designated States (Regional): DE GB	
JP 8500917	W		22	G06F-009/44	Based on patent WO 9322732
EP 639286	A4			G06F-015/18	
EP 639286	B1	E		G06F-015/18	Based on patent WO 9322732
				Designated States (Regional): DE GB	
DE 69327716	E			G06F-015/18	Based on patent EP 639286
					Based on patent WO 9322732
CA 2137368	C	E		G06F-015/18	Based on patent WO 9322732
JP 2002323976	A		8	G06F-009/44	Div ex application JP 93519657

Abstract (Basic): WO 9322732 A

The clustering system includes a retrieval unit for retrieving summary data characteristic of a number of case records. Each case record includes case record data representative of a known value of at least one of a qualitative and a quantitative case record variable. A comparator generates comparison signals indicating the distances between case records.

The clustering system further includes a partitioning unit which selectively partitions the case records in accordance with the comparison signals to form child clusters therefrom. Characteristics summary data are calculated for each cluster. Memories are provided for storing the summary data of clusters.

ADVANTAGE - Domain independent and capable of making use of all available case record data.

Dwg.2/5

Title Terms: DOMAIN; INDEPENDENT; SYSTEM; APPLY; COMPARATOR; GENERATE; SIGNAL; DISTANCE; CASE; RECORD; RECORD; CLUSTER; BASED; COMPARE; SIGNAL

Index Terms/Additional Words: knowledge; tree; database

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-015/18; G06F-015/20

International Patent Class (Additional): G06N-005/04

IPC Segment: EPI

20/5/19 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014241113 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-061813/200208
XRPX Acc No: N02-045911

Information system extracts group profile summary specifying numbers of users in predetermined group from acquired user profile reflecting user's interests and probable needs

Patent Assignee: NOKIA CORP (OYNO); NOKIA INC (OYNO)

Inventor: VAENSKAE M

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200171530	A2	20010927	WO 2001IB366	A	20010314	200208 B
AU 200137672	A	20011003	AU 200137672	A	20010314	200210
EP 1287440	A2	20030305	EP 2001910089	A	20010314	200319
			WO 2001IB366	A	20010314	

date not good

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000528841 A 20000320

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200171530 A2 E 18 G06F-017/00

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200137672 A G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200171530

EP 1287440 A2 E G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200171530

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Abstract (Basic): WO 200171530 A2

NOVELTY - An acquisition unit in service provider node (100), acquires a user profile (400) reflecting each user's interests and probable needs, from which an extraction unit (110) extracts a group profile summary (450) specifying numbers of users in specified groups. An advertiser node (300a) transmits advertising messages to service provider node based on the extraction result which forwards the received messages to user terminals (200).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for information providing method.

USE - Especially for providing advertising information and also for providing other services including commercial information services e.g. for flight schedules, price and availability of goods, purchase of tickets for particular flight itinerary selected from flight schedule to remote user terminals, using user profile information.

ADVANTAGE - Advertisement can be routed to particular users or groups of users without disclosing user's identities to the advertiser.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure depicts the block diagram of the information system.

Service provider node (100)

Extraction unit (110)

User terminals (200)

Advertiser node (300a)

User profile (400)

Group profile summary (450)

pp; 18 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: INFORMATION; SYSTEM; EXTRACT; GROUP; PROFILE; SUMMARY;

SPECIFIED; NUMBER; USER; PREDETERMINED; GROUP; ACQUIRE; USER; PROFILE;

REFLECT; USER; PROBABILITY ; NEED

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

?t/5/27

20/5/27 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013009842 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-181694/200016
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-488038
XRPX Acc No: N00-134111

Summary table management in a computer system

Patent Assignee: ORACLE CORP (ORAC-N)
Inventor: CAVE S D; LAVENDER R L; OSBORN A P
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6023695	A	20000208	US 97962029	A	19971031	200016 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97962029 A 19971031

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6023695	A		16	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6023695 A

NOVELTY - The method involves presenting summary table creation **recommendations** to a user, or automatically generating at least one of the summary tables in the summary table creation **recommendations** after generating the summary table creation **recommendations** based on collected statistics on past queries submitted to a database management system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The generation of the summary table creation **recommendations** includes an evaluation of both the frequency and execution times of the past submitted queries. The generated summary table creation **recommendations** comprises of ranked past queries submitted over a time period. The ranking of a past query is based on the expression, the logarithm of f squared times the quantity cpu plus 1, where f is the frequency with which the past query is submitted during the time period and cpu is the average CPU execution time for the past query during the time period.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) a self-monitoring system for automatic tuning according to system demands
- (b) ;the computer system adapting the summary table management;
- (c) and a computer-readable medium storing the program for summary table management.

USE - Used in a computer system.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures efficient execution of user queries while minimizing required machine resources. Automatically generates an appropriate SQL query, allocates memory for the summary table to be created, executes the generated SQL query, and populates the **summary** table with the appropriate data **set**. Automatically deletes the selected **summary** table from the database upon selection of a **recommendation** to delete a summary table. Is not limited to any specific combination of hardware circuitry and software. Creates and maintains the most effective summary tables.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a flowchart depicting a preferred methodology for creating database summary tables.

pp; 16 DwgNo 5/7

Title Terms: SUMMARY; TABLE; MANAGEMENT; COMPUTER; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

24/5/9 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
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013310787

WPI Acc No: 2000-482724/200042

XRAM Acc No: C00-145250

XRPX Acc No: N00-358883

Identifying differences between data sets made up of ordered elements
, especially useful for handling data obtained from genetic analysis

Patent Assignee: CURAGEN CORP (CURA-N)

Inventor: BADER J S; DZIUDA D; GOLD S; GUSEV V; JUDSON R S; LIU Y; WENT G T

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200041122	A2	20000713	WO 2000US167	A	20000105	200042 B
AU 200024903	A	20000724	AU 200024903	A	20000105	200052
EP 1141878	A2	20011010	EP 2000903107	A	20000105	200167
			WO 2000US167	A	20000105	
JP 2002539768	W	20021126	JP 2000592779	A	20000105	200307
			WO 2000US167	A	20000105	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000477273 A 20000104; US 99114806
P 19990105

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200041122 A2 E 54 G06F-019/00

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200024903 A G06F-019/00 Based on patent WO 200041122

EP 1141878 A2 E G06F-019/00 Based on patent WO 200041122

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2002539768 W 64 C12N-015/09 Based on patent WO 200041122

Abstract (Basic): WO 200041122 A2

NOVELTY - A method (I) of identifying a difference between at least
2 data sets made up of ordered elements utilizing internal features
within the data sets for calculations relating to normalization,
scaling and difference finding, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method (I) of identifying a difference
between 2 groups, comprising:

(1) providing a first group (G1) having 1 or more elements in a
first data set (DS1);

(2) applying at least 1 transformation to DS1 to provide a
transformed data set (the transformation is either a normalizing
calculation, an averaging calculation or a scaling calculation); and

(3) distinguishing differences, if present, between elements of the
transformed DS1 and a second group (G2) having 1 or more elements
in a second data set (DS2).

Therefore identifying a difference between the groups.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(i) a display device (II) displaying a representation of a
difference between 2 or more transformed data sets (DSs), in which each
DS comprises ordered elements and the DSs are transformed by at least 1
calculation (either a normalizing calculation, an averaging calculation
or a scaling calculation) (i.e. (II) is used for displaying results
obtained via (I)); and

(ii) a representation of a difference between normalized, averaged
and scaled DSs, in which the DSs comprise ordered elements (a
representation of results from (I)).

USE - (I) is used for identifying differences between data sets
made up of ordered elements, and is especially useful for handling
data obtained from genetic analysis. It is suitable for identifying

constant and/or unvarying components in a data set which may serve as reference markers in normalizing, scaling and distinguishing differences between data sets in such a study. In particular, it is a robust method for normalizing scale and finding differences in experiments related to the differential expression of genes in cells and tissues subjected to specific experimental treatments.

ADVANTAGE - (I) counteracts or overcomes the effects of noise when comparing data sets (DSs) in experimental studies. Scaling landmarks can be identified automatically in data sets being compared to one another.

pp; 54 DwgNo 0/7

Title Terms: IDENTIFY; DIFFER; DATA; SET; MADE; UP; ORDER; ELEMENT; USEFUL;
FIELD: DATA; OBTAIN; GENETIC; ANALYSE
Derwent Class: B04; D16; T01
International Patent Class (Main): C12N-015/09; G06F-019/00
International Patent Class (Additional): C12Q-001/68; G06F-017/15 ;
G06F-017/18 ; G06F-017/30
File Segment: CPI; EPI

24/5/11 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012734111 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-540228/199945
XRPX Acc No: N99-400383

Compliance checking method for use in trust-management system

Patent Assignee: AT & T CORP (AMTT)

Inventor: BLAZE M A; FEIGENBAUM J; STRAUSS M J

Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9941878	A1	19990819	WO 99US3311	A	19990217	199945 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9878848 A 19980217

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9941878	A1	E	39	H04L-009/32	
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Designated States (National): CA JP MX

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 9941878 A1

NOVELTY - A request r , a policy assertion (f_0, POLICY) , and $n-1$ credential assertions $(f_1, s_1), (f_{n-1}, s_{n-1})$ are received. Each credential assertion includes a credential function (f_i) and a credential source (s_i) . An acceptable record set (S) is initialized, and each assertion (f_i, s_i) is run and the result is added to the acceptance record set (S) . (i) represents the integers from $n-1$ to 0 .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for; an apparatus for compliance checking in a trust-management system; a trust management platform; a trust-management system; a medium storing instructions for execution by a processor.

USE - Compliance checking in a trust-management system.

ADVANTAGE - Provides method, solvable in polynomial time, that checks the compliance of a request with a policy assertion based on credential assertions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flow diagram of a method for compliance checking for a trust-management system of the invention.

pp; 39 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: COMPLIANT; CHECK; METHOD; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-009/32

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-001/00 ; G06F-012/14

File Segment: EPI

24/5/21 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
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009813635

WPI Acc No: 1983-809880/198345

XREF Acc No: N83-198989

Digital image compression method - using compound digital values derived
from groups of individual image point values

Patent Assignee: THOMSON CSF (CSFC)

Inventor: CLERCQ O; MARGUINAUD A

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
FR 2524740	A	19831007				198345 B
GB 2120504	A	19831130	GB 8215894	A	19820601	198348
DE 3219892	A	19831201				198349
GB 2120504	B	19850313				198511

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 8110898 A 19810602

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
FR 2524740	A		33		

Abstract (Basic): FR 2524740 A

The process for compressing a digitised image uses a series of digital values B_{ij} representing the brightness. B_{ij} is characteristic of the point in row j situated on the i th line of the image. Three values are calculated for each of the values of j from 1 to N . $S1 : (a_{ij} = B_{ij} - B'_{i-1,j-1})$ $S2 : (b_{ij} = B_{ij} - B'_{i-1,j-1})$ $S3 : (c_{ij} = B_{ij} - B'_{ij,j+1})$.

N is the number of points in a line, and is a fixed number, between 0.5 and 1 chosen to optimise the compression of information according to the type of image processed. The B' values are the expanded-compressed values of the corresponding B values. The values are coded into blocks formed of consecutive values of B .

1/8

Title Terms: DIGITAL; IMAGE; COMPRESS; METHOD; COMPOUND; DIGITAL; VALUE; DERIVATIVE; GROUP; INDIVIDUAL; IMAGE; POINT; VALUE

Derwent Class: T01; U21; W02; W04

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-005/00 ; H03K-013/24; H04N-001/41; H04N-007/13; H04N-009/02

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	2656	(SUMMARIZED OR SUMMARISED OR SUMMARY) (1W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMB- ER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR RESULT? ?)
S2	8440	(SUMMARIZED OR SUMMARISED OR SUMMARY) (5N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S3	220438	(AVERAGE OR AVG OR EXPECTED) (1W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR - NUMERAL? ? OR RESULT? ?) OR MEAN
S4	1559515	RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR ITEM? ? OR ELEME- NT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PRODUCT? ? OR MERCHANDISE? ?
S5	524404	IMAGE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRA- PHIC? ?
S6	796624	PROFILE? ? OR USER? ? OR CONSUMER? ? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR BUY- ER? ? OR PURCHASER? ? OR SHOPPER? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR PERSON? ? ? OR PEOPLE? ?
S7	232669	S4:S6(5N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S8	752733	RECOMMEND? OR PREDICT? OR GUESS??? OR SUGGEST? OR REFER? ? OR REFERRAL? ? OR REFERRING OR FORECAST??? OR PROBABILIT?
S9	8747	S1:S3(7N)S4:S6(7N) (COMPAR? OR CORRELAT? OR MATCH??? OR REL- ATE? ? OR RELATING OR SIMILAR? OR LIKEN??? OR CORRESPOND? OR - ASSOCIAT? OR JUDG??? OR WEIGH??? OR MEASUR???)
S10	46144	(VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?) (5N) (RA- NGE? ? OR SERIES OR BETWEEN OR "FROM") (5N) (ZERO OR 0) (5N) (ONE OR 1)
S11	326	S9(50N)S1:S2
S12	122	S11 AND IC=G06F
S13	201	S9(50N)S1:S2(50N)S7:S8
S14	95	S13 AND IC=G06F
S15	186	S9(50N)S1:S2(50N)S7
S16	91	S15 AND IC=G06F
S17	55	S9(50N)S1:S2(50N)S7(50N)S8
S18	61	S16 NOT S17
S19	4	S14 NOT S17:S18
S20	155	S1:S2(50N)S7(50N)S8
S21	77	S20 AND IC=G06F
S22	46	S21 NOT S17:S19
S23	66	S10(50N)PROBABILIT?(50N)S7
S24	44	S23 AND IC=G06F
S25	44	S23 NOT S24
S26	238	S10(20N)PROBABILIT?(20N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S27	55	S26 AND IC=G06F
S28	43	S27 NOT S23

17/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00809356

Automatic method of generating feature probabilities for automatic
extracting summarization

Automatische Methode zur Erzeugung von Merkmalwahrscheinlichkeiten für
automatische Extraktionszusammenfassung

Methode automatique de generation de probabilites de caracteristiques de
texte pour l'extraction automatique de resumes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 751470 A1 970102 (Basic)
EP 751470 B1 011219

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96304778 960628;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 495865 950628

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 5384703 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 33, no. 6A, November 1990, NEW
YORK, US, pages 338-339, XP002015802 ANONYMOUS: "Method for Automatic
Extraction of Relevant Sentences From Texts."

INFORMATION PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT, vol. 26, no. 1, 1990, UK, pages
171-186, XP000605124 PAICE, D.: "Constructing Literature Abstracts by
Computer: Techniques and Prospects"

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 015, no. 015 (P-1151), 11 January 1991 &
JP-A-02 257266 (TEREMATEIIKU KOKUSAI KENKYUSHO KK), 18 October 1990,

PROC. 18TH. ANNUAL INT. ACM SIGIR CONF. ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN
INFORMATION RETREIVAL, 9 - 13 July 1995, SEATTLE, WA, USA, pages 68-73,
XP000602689 KUPIEC J., ET AL.: "A Trainable Document Summariser";

ABSTRACT EP 751470 A1

A method of automatically generating feature probabilities that allow
later automatic generation of document extracts. The computer system
generates the probabilities by analyzing each document a document at a
time. First, the computer system designates one of the documents as a
selected document. Next, the computer system analyzes each sentence of
the selected document to determine the value of the paragraph feature and
the value of the uppercase feature. The computer system repeats this
effort for each document of the document corpus. Afterward, the number of
occurrences of each value of each feature is calculated and is used to
calculate feature value probabilities for all of the features.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 109

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 6

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 000503 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20000315
Application: 970102 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Oppn None: 021211 B1 No opposition filed: 20020920
Examination: 000607 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20000425
Grant: 011219 B1 Granted patent
Examination: 970903 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
970702

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	1329
CLAIMS B	(English)	200151	907
CLAIMS B	(German)	200151	861
CLAIMS B	(French)	200151	1037
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	10408
SPEC B	(English)	200151	10438
Total word count - document A			11739
Total word count - document B			13243
Total word count - documents A + B			24982

...SPECIFICATION summary sentence is the product of two joined document sentences, only of which will be designated as the matching sentence.

B. Training to Generate Feature Probabilities

Training determines feature probabilities that can be used later to automatically extract from a document the same set of sentences that an expert might select for a summary. Training requires a feature set and a matched training corpus. Both the preferred feature set and a method of matching a training corpus are described in detail above. Given these prerequisites, during training...

...each of its possible values within all sentences, as well within sentences matching summary sentences. Processor 11 uses these counts to determine two kinds of probabilities:

1. The probability of observing a value of a feature j in a sentence included in the summary S , $P(F_j) | S$ (set membership S); and
2. The probability of feature j taking the observed value, $P(F_j)$.

Figure 6 illustrates in flow diagram form instructions 300 executed by processor 11 to determine the required probabilities from the matched training corpus. Instructions 300 may be stored in machine readable form in solid state memory 25 or on a floppy disk placed...

...SPECIFICATION summary sentence is the product of two joined document sentences, only of which will be designated as the matching sentence.

B. Training to Generate Feature Probabilities

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...each of its possible values within all sentences, as well within sentences matching summary sentences. Processor 11 uses these counts to determine two kinds of probabilities:

1. The probability of observing a value of a feature j in a sentence s included in the summary S , $P(F_j) | s$ (set membership S); and
2. The probability of feature j taking the observed value, $P(F_j)$.

Figure 6 illustrates in flow diagram form instructions 300 executed by processor 11 to determine the required probabilities from the matched training corpus. Instructions 300 may be stored in machine readable form in solid state memory 25 or on a floppy disk placed...

17/5,K/32 (Item 21 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00813597 **Image available**

INTELLIGENT SYSTEM AND METHODS OF RECOMMENDING MEDIA CONTENT ITEMS BASED ON
USER PREFERENCES

SYSTEME ET PROCEDES INTELLIGENTS POUR LA RECOMMANDATION D'ARTICLES DE
CONTENU MEDIATIQUE SUR LA BASE DE PREFERENCES DE L'UTILISATEUR

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Legal Representative:

GLENN Michael (et al) (agent), Glenn Patent Group, 3475 Edison Way, Suite
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200147273 A1 20010628 (WO 0147273)
Application: WO 2000US33877 20001214 (PCT/WO US0033877)
Priority Application: US 99171829 19991221

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/173

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Word Count: 10019

Abstract

A system and method for making program recommendations to users of a network-based video recording system utilizes expressed preferences as inputs to collaborative filtering and Bayesian predictive algorithms to rate television programs using a graphical rating system. The predictive algorithms are adaptive, improving in accuracy as more programs are rated.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede servant a recommander des programmes a des utilisateurs d'un systeme d'enregistrement video en reseau. Le systeme selon l'invention utilise des preferences exprimees comme entrees pour le filtrage cooperatif et des algorithmes predictifs bayesiens pour evaluer des programmes de television a l'aide d'un systeme d'evaluation graphique. Les algorithmes predictifs sont adaptatifs, leur precision s'ameliorent donc avec l'augmentation du nombre de programmes evalues.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010628 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20011018 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... to Lang, et al. is overwhelmingly one of exclusion, with the multiplicity of filter layers. However in a system, the aim of which is to predict items most likely to appeal to a user, and suggest items likely to appeal to a user, the redundant filtering of the present system would...

...that it can learn and adapt to shifts

in user preferences. It would be desirable to provide a distributed collaborative filtering engine that guaranteed a user's privacy by eliminating the necessity of correlating the user to other user's or groups of users. It

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a network-based intelligent system and method for predicting rating for items of media content according to how likely they are to appeal to a user based on the user's own earlier ratings. Collaborative filtering and content-based prediction algorithms are integrated into a single, network-based system. System heuristics determine which of the provided algorithms provide the most reliable predictor for any single new content item.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a network-based video recording system rates television programs according to the...

17/5,K/34 (Item 23 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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CU770309

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CAPTURING AND MANAGING INFORMATION FROM DIGITAL SOURCE

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE COLLECTE ET DE GESTION D'INFORMATIONS A PARTIR D'UNE SOURCE NUMERIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

IHARVEST CORPORATION, 130 Shoreline Drive, Second Floor, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

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MALASKY Ethan F, 1449 South Van Ness Avenue, #2, San Francisco, CA 94100, US,

Legal Representative:

LEHMANN Eileen A (et al) (agent), Fenwick & West LLP, Two Palo Alto Square, Palo Alto, CA 94306, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200102984 A2-A3 20010111 (WO 0102984)

Application: WO 2000US18111 20000630 (PCT/WO US0018111)

Priority Application: US 99142237 19990702

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK

EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT

LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT

UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11513

English Abstract

A system and method is provided for allowing a user to capture in addition to other items, items of granular information, meaning the subcomponents of information from a document or encompassing file which are of concern to the user. In addition, a Context Database is created for the user which includes the captured items, files associated with the items, and meta-data that includes keywords associated with the item. The Context Database is queried for the generation of a Context Summary in response to selections by the user or words entered by a user. The Context Summary is used to enhance searching and to select targeted advertisements for display to the user based on the user's currently active information.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede qui permettent a un utilisateur de collecter a partir d'un document ou d'un fichier global, en sus d'autres elements, des elements d'information fragmentes (c'est-a-dire des sous-elements d'information) interessant l'utilisateur. De plus, une base de donnees contextuelle est creee a l'intention de l'utilisateur qui comprend les elements collectes, des fichiers associes auxdits elements et des meta-donnees incluant des mots-cles associes aux elements. La base de donnees contextuelle est interrogee aux fins de generer un historique contextuel en reponse a des selections effectuees par l'utilisateur ou a des mots entres par un utilisateur. Cet historique contextuel est utilise pour ameliorer la recherche et pour selectionner des annonces publicitaires cibles en vue de leur presentation a l'utilisateur sur la base des informations actives de l'utilisateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010111 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20010412 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20021128 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20021128 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... request to the Context Database Manager 330 to search the Context Database to find occurrences of the words in the meta-data and to retrieve **items** or collections associated with the words. If any items or collections are associated with the words in the search string, the Search Enhancer requests a Context **Summary** for each **item** or **collection** from the Context Summarizer.

The Search Enhancer creates a Search Summary from the Context Summaries which is sent along with the user's selected search...searched 826 for occurrences of the user's search words. If no occurrences have been found, the method terminates 827 in this embodiment. Otherwise, the **items** and collections having the **user**'s search words 830. For each **item** or **collection**, a Context **Summary** is created 832. **Weights** of keywords that appear more than once in all of the Context Summaries are summed 834.

Whether the user clicked on an **item** or **collection**, or entered keywords, a Search **Summary** is generated based upon the results of the Context Summarizing by selecting 836 up to a maximum number of keywords, N, those having the highest...

17/5,K/35 (Item 24 from file: 349)
PCT/JP99/01001 File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00761432

METHODS, CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DYNAMIC COMPARISON OF PRODUCT FEATURES AND CUSTOMER PROFILE
PROCEDES, CONCEPTS ET TECHNIQUE DE COMPARAISON DYNAMIQUE DE CARACTERISTIQUES D'UN PRODUIT ET DU PROFIL DES CONSOMMATEURS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Residence), US (Nationality)

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Legal Representative:

BRUESS Steven C (agent), Merchant & Gould P.C., P.O. Box 2903,

Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903, US,
 Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
 Patent: WO 200073958 A2 20001207 (WO 0073958)
 Application: WO 2000US14459 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014459)
 Priority Application: US 99320818 19990527
 Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
 DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
 LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
 SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
 Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
 Publication Language: English
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 Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description
 Claims
 Fulltext Word Count: 151011

English Abstract

The present invention is provided for comparison shopping by utilizing a customer's profile to prioritize the features of a group of similar, competing products. First, a customer's profile is developed. This profile may be developed from many sources including customer input, customer buying habits, customer income level, customer searching habits, customer profession, customer education level, customer's purpose of the pending sale, customer's shopping habits, etc. Next, the customer selects multiple, similar items, i.e. products or services to compare. Finally, a comparison table is presented which prioritizes the features in accordance with the customer's profile.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un achat par comparaison grace a l'utilisation d'un profil consommateur pour etablir des priorites dans les caracteristiques d'un groupe de produits analogues en concurrence. D'abord on elabore un profil consommateur. Ce profil peut etre elabore a partir de plusieurs sources, y compris une entree de donnees du consommateur, les habitudes d'achat du consommateur, le revenu du consommateur, les habitudes de recherche du consommateur, la profession du consommateur, le niveau d'education du consommateur, les attentes du consommateur pour la vente en cours, les habitudes d'achat du consommateur, etc. Ensuite, le consommateur selectionne plusieurs articles analogues, c.-a-d. des produits ou des services afin de les comparer. Enfin, un tableau de comparaison produit etablit des priorites de caracteristiques en fonction du profil du consommateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001207 A2	Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination	20010222	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Correction	20031023	Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/97-97/97, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/190-190/190; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication	20031023 A2	Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... indicia coding the components of the system in order to show which of the components has services and products that can be provided. In particular, **referring** to Figure 1G, operation 46 determines the organization and components of an existing network framework. A database is also created which includes a compilation of...

...gender or some other criteria. In operation 47b, a sales program is tailored to appeal to the target market by selecting only specific components having **products** or services likely to be purchased by the target market. Then, in operation 47c, the **products** or services **related** to the chosen components are chosen to be offered for sale.

A pictorial representation of the existing network framework and a plurality of components of...

17/5,K/41 (Item 30 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00736837

MULTI-DOCUMENT SUMMARIZATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE RESUME POUR PLUSIEURS DOCUMENTS

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Local Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200049517 A2 20000824 (WO 0049517)
Application: WO 2000US4118 20000218 (PCT/WO US0004118)
Priority Application: US 99120659 19990219

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/10

International Patent Class: G06F-017/27; G06F-015/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4292

English Abstract

A summary for a collection of related documents can be generated by extracting phrases from the documents which include common focus elements. Phrase intersection analysis is then performed on the extracted phrases to generate a phrase intersection table, where identical or equivalent phrases are identified. Temporal processing on the phrases in the phrase intersection table is performed to remove ambiguous time references and to sort the phrases in a temporal sequence. Sentence generation is then used to combine the phrases in the phrase intersection table into a coherent summary.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un resume de plusieurs documents connexes, qui repose sur l'extraction, dans les documents, de phrases comprenant des elements d'interet commun. On soumet lesdites phrases a une analyse d'intersection de phrase pour etablir une table d'intersection de phrase, ce qui permet d'identifier les phrases identiques ou equivalentes. Le

traitement temporel auquel on soumet ensuite les phrases dans cette table permet d'eliminer les references de temps ambigues et de trier les phrases selon une sequence temporelle. Enfin, une fonction de generation de phrase permet de combiner les phrases de ladite table en un resume coherent.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000824 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20001130 Late publication of international search report
Examination 20010201 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... phrase divergence processing (step 130), which compares selected phrases for differences. Phrase divergence may indicate a critical change in the course of events through a set of related documents and phrases worthy of inclusion in a summary. For example, a collection of articles regarding a plane crash could begin with a focus on the survivors as "survivors" and later refer to "casualties, 10 victims," "bodies" and the like, which signify a turning point in the events described by the documents. WordNet can also be used...

...that it is first reported, a time stamp can be applied to the selected phrases based on the earliest occurrence of the phrase in the collection of documents (step 405). In certain cases, phrases may include ambiguous temporal references, such as today, yesterday, etc. In this case, such ambiguous references can be replaced...

17/5,K/42 (Item 31 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00733712 **Image available**

A SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING SURVEYS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES OVER A NETWORK WITH
SURVEY VOTER REGISTRATION

SYSTEME DE CONDUITE DE SONDAGES DANS DIVERSES LANGUES SUR UN RESEAU, AVEC
INSCRIPTION DES VOTANTS PARTICIPANT AU SONDAGE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200046699 A1 20000810 (WO 0046699)

Application: WO 2000US2623 20000202 (PCT/WO US0002623)

Priority Application: US 99243064 19990202

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 23526

English Abstract

A system (10) for conducting surveys to voters in multiple different languages and registering voters is provided over a network (20), such as the internet. The system includes a programmed computer system representing network server (12) which provides an addressable voting site (22) and registration site (24) on the network, and a database (15) storing voting information for building surveys in multiple languages and recording the results of the surveys, and registration information for building registration questionnaires and recording the results of the questionnaires. In response to a computer (18) of a voter connecting to a server (12), the network server determines the language and country of the voter, and dynamically constructs the survey in voter's language in accordance with the voting information stored in the database. The answer from the voter is received and added to the database tallying the totals for each response answered for each question for the country of the voter. A summary of results of the survey is constructed and transmitted to the voter's computer.

French Abstract

Ce systeme (10) est destine a la conduite de sondages, dans plusieurs langues, aupres de votants, et a l'inscription de votants sur un reseau (20), tel que l'Internet. Ce systeme comprend un systeme informatique programme representant le serveur (12) du reseau, lequel constitue un site de vote (22) adressable ainsi qu'un site d'inscription (24) sur le reseau, et une base de donnees (15) conservant, d'une part, des informations de vote aux fins d'etablissements de sondages en plusieurs langues et de memorisation des resultats des sondages, et d'autre part des informations d'inscription aux fins de constitution de questionnaires d'inscription et de memorisation des resultats des questionnaires. En reponse a un ordinateur (18) d'un votant se connectant sur un serveur (12), le serveur du reseau determine la langue et le pays du votant et construit de maniere dynamique le sondage, dans la langue du votant, en fonction des informations de vote conservees dans la base de donnees. La reponse envoyee par le votant est recue et ajoutee a la base de donnees, laquelle effectue les totaux pour chaque reponse a chaque question concernant le pays du votant. Un resume des resultats du sondage est construit et transmis a l'ordinateur du votant.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000810 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20001109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... where histogram 153a and percentages 153b are below question 29a and response set 29b, and histogram 153c percentages 153d are below question 29c and response set 29d. Other graphics showing summary, such as pie charts, may similarly be used to show the results.

Referring back to FIG. 14, if the voter selects a comparison for a different country via the results forin page (step 154), a results form page...

17/5,K/44 (Item 33 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00541101 **Image available**

SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR MAKING HIGH USER VALUE

RECOMMENDATIONS

SYSTEME, PROCEDURE ET ARTICLES DE FABRICATION POUR FAIRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS
DE GRANDE VALEUR A UN UTILISATEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

NET PERCEPTIONS INC,

Inventor(s):

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KONSTAN Joseph A,
RIEDL John T,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200004474 A1 20000127 (WO 0004474)

Application: WO 99US15350 19990707 (PCT/WO US9915350)

Priority Application: US 98118026 19980717

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DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI

SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG VZ YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW

AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC

NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15253

English Abstract

The invention includes an electronic processing system, a method and a computer readable storage device for generating a serendipity-weighted recommendation output set to a user based, at least in part, on a serendipity function. The system includes a processing system to receive user item preference data and community item popularity data. The processing system is also configured to produce an item recommendation set from the user item preference data, produce a set of item serendipity control values in response to the serendipity function and the community item popularity data, and combine the item recommendation set with the set of item serendipity control values to produce a serendipity-weighted and filtered recommendation output set. The method includes receiving item preference data and community item popularity data. The method further includes producing an item recommendation set from the user item preference data, using the processing system, and generating a set of item serendipity control values in response to the community item popularity data and a serendipity function, also using the processing system. The method also includes combining the item recommendation set and the set of item serendipity control values to produce a serendipity-weighted and filtered item recommendation output set, using the processing system. The computer readable storage device, has a set of program instructions physically embodied thereon, executable by a computer, to perform a method similar to that just described.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme de traitement electronique, un procede et une memoire pouvant etre lue par l'ordinateur, ce systeme permettant de generer un ensemble de sorties de recommandations ponderees par serendipite et adaptees a un utilisateur sur la base, au moins en partie, d'une fonction de serendipite. Le systeme comprend un systeme de traitement qui recoit des donnees de preference d'articles d'un utilisateur et des donnees de popularite d'articles de communautaire. Le systeme de traitement est egalement configure pour produire un ensemble de recommandations d'articles a partir des donnees de preference d'articles d'un utilisateur, un ensemble de valeurs de commande de serendipite d'articles en reponse a la fonction de serendipite et aux donnees de popularite d'articles de communautaire, et combiner l'ensemble de recommandations d'articles avec l'ensemble des valeurs de commande de serendipite d'articles pour produire un ensemble de sorties de recommandations filtrees et ponderees par serendipite. Le procede consiste a recevoir des donnees de preference d'articles d'un utilisateur

et les donnees de popularite d'articles de communaute. Le procede consiste egalement a generer un ensemble de recommandations d'articles a partir des donnees de preference d'articles d'un utilisateur, a l'aide du systeme de traitement, et generer un ensemble de valeurs de commande de serendipite d'articles en reponse aux donnees de popularite d'articles de communaute et a une fonction de serendipite, egalement a l'aide du systeme de traitement. Le procede consiste egalement a combiner l'ensemble de recommandations d'articles et l'ensemble des valeurs de commande de serendipite d'articles pour produire un ensemble de sortie de recommandations d'articles filtrees et ponderees par serendipite, a l'aide du systeme de traitement. La memoire pouvant etre lue par l'ordinateur comporte un ensemble d'instructions de programme physiquement incorporees, pouvant etre executees par l'ordinateur, de facon a realiser un procede similaire au procede precite.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... to receive applicable data that includes user item preference data and community item popularity data. The processing system is also configured to produce an item **recommendation** set from the user item preference data, produce a set of item serendipity control values in response to the serendipity function and the community item...

...applicable data that includes user item preference data and community item popularity data. The method further includes producing an item recommendation set from the user **item** preference data, generating a **set of item** serendipity control values in response to the community item popularity data and a serendipity function, and combining the **item** recommendation **set** and the **set of item** serendipity control values to produce a serendipity- **weighted** and filtered **item** recommendation output **set**.

The above **summary** of the present invention is not intended to describe each illustrated embodiment or every implementation of the present 1 0 invention. Other features of the...

...and

filtered recommendations to a user according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates a system for generating serendipity-weighted and filtered **recommendations** to a user according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates an example of a universe of users, including a customer, and...

17/5,K/47 (Item 36 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00530655 **Image available**

A SCALABLE SYSTEM FOR CLUSTERING OF LARGE DATABASES HAVING MIXED DATA ATTRIBUTES
SYSTEME A ECHELLE VARIABLE PERMETTANT LE GROUPEMENT DE GRANDES BASES DE DONNEES A ATTRIBUTS DE DONNEES MIXTES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 99US6717 19990329 (PCT/WO US9906717)

Priority Application: US 9883906 19980522; US 9886410 19980522

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Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14550

English Abstract

A scalable clustering algorithm (12) accesses database (10) of records having attributes or data fields of both enumerated discrete and ordered values and brings a portion of the data records into a rapid access memory. A cluster model for the data includes a table of probabilities (160) for the enumerated, discrete data fields of the data records. The cluster model for data fields that are ordered comprises a mean and spread of the cluster. The cluster model is updated from the database records brought into the rapid access memory. Some of the database records in the rapid access memory are summarized and stored within the rapid access memory. A criteria is evaluated to determine if further data should be accessed from the database to further cluster data records in the database. Additional database records in the database are accessed and brought into the rapid access memory for further updating of the cluster model.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un algorithme de groupement a echelle variable (12) qui permet d'accéder a une base de données (10) dans laquelle les enregistrements ont des attributs de champs de données dont les valeurs sont a la fois discretes, énumérées, et ordonnées. L'algorithme permet d'introduire une partie des données dans une mémoire a accès rapide. Un modèle de groupement pour les données est présente, qui comprend une table de probabilités (160) correspondant aux champs de données discretes, énumérées, des enregistrements de données. Le modèle de groupement pour les champs de données ordonnées fournit une indication de moyenne et de variabilité pour le groupement. Le modèle est actualisé a partir des enregistrements introduits dans la mémoire a accès rapide. Certains enregistrements introduits dans la mémoire a accès rapide sont résumés et stockés dans ladite mémoire. L'évaluation d'un critère permet de déterminer s'il convient d'accéder a des données supplémentaires depuis la base de données pour poursuivre le groupement d'enregistrements dans ladite base de données. Ensuite, on accède a des enregistrements supplémentaires dans la base de données, afin d'introduire ces enregistrements dans la mémoire a accès rapide et de poursuivre ainsi l'actualisation du modèle de groupement.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... into a
rapid access memory;
b) initializing a cluster model that characterizes the data within the database wherein the cluster model includes a table of **probabilities** for the enumerated or discrete data attributes of the data records for each cluster of a multiple number of clusters that make up the cluster...
...calculating a weighted sum of the data records brought into the rapid access memory and a weighted sum for data records already summarized in the **cluster** model.

3 The method of claim 1 wherein the step of updating the cluster model includes the step of adjusting a data structure of ordered attribute mean and covariance values by calculating a **weighted** sum of the mean and covariance values of

database records brought into the rapid access memory and the mean and covariance values for records already summarized in the cluster model.

4 The method of claim 1 wherein the step of updating the cluster model includes adjusting the ordered attribute mean and spread values and the table of discrete attribute probabilities for a cluster by calculating a weighted sum of the mean and covariance values and probability values of database records brought into the rapid access memory and the mean and covariance values and probability values for records already summarized in the cluster model.

5 The method of claim 1 wherein both the ordered and the discrete attributes are assigned a confidence interval and wherein the summarizing step...point is suitable for summarization

35

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by comparing the probability that a data point belongs to a cluster with a threshold probability value.

The method of claim 5 wherein the step of summarizing the data base includes the step of performing a non-scalable clustering...

17/5,K/48 (Item 37 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00520912 **Image available**

TRANSACTION SETS FOR AUTOMATED ELECTRONIC ORDERING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

ENSEMBLES TRANSACTIONNELS POUR COMMANDES AUTOMATIQUES DE PRODUITS ET
SERVICES DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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WIERZBICKI Therese A,
MOTTO Donna J M,

Inventor(s):

GILLES Timothy M,
WIERZBICKI Therese A,
MOTTO Donna J M,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9952264 A1 19991014

Application: WO 99US4215 19990226 (PCT/WO US9904215)

Priority Application: US 9855846 19980406

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU

LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA

UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ

TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI

CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04M-003/42

International Patent Class: G06F-017/20; G06F-017/22; G06F-017/27;

G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 37125

English Abstract

A system and method for electronically exchanging information related to telecommunication services (20) includes separating data representing the information to be exchanged into predefined segments corresponding to telecommunication services (124), associating a segment identification code with each segment, and grouping each segment identification code with corresponding data (122). The system and method also include concatenating the segment identification codes and associated data

according to a predefined sequence to form an electronic transaction (130) and transmitting the electronic message to a telecommunications wholesaler or reseller (132). Preferably, the information is exchanged over a TCP/IP connection (136) in an interactive, transaction-based exchange (138).

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme et un procede d'echange electronique d'informations relatives a des services de telecommunications (20) consistant: a separer les donnees representant les informations a echanger en segments predefinis (124) correspondant aux services de telecommunications, a associer un code d'identification de segment a chacun des segments, puis a reunir chacun desdits codes avec les informations correspondantes (122). Le systeme et le procede consistent de plus a concatener lesdits codes et les donnees associees en une sequence predefinie pour former une transaction electronique (130), puis a transmettre le message electronique a un grossiste ou a un detailant (132). L'echange (138) des informations se fait de preference par l'intermediaire une connexion TCP/IP (136) sous forme interactive et transactionnelle.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Indicator M ID 1/1

Code to indicate whether data enclosed by this interchange envelope is test or production

T/Test Data

P/Production Data

Refer to 003030 Data Element Dictionary for acceptable code values.

Must Use ISA16 115 Component Element Separator M AN 1/1

This is a field provides...

...Syntax Notes.

Semantic Notes.

Comments: I A functional group of related transaction sets, within the scope of XI 2 standards, consists of a collection of **similar** transaction sets enclosed by a functional group header and a functional **group** trailer.

Data Element Summary

Ref. Data

Des. **Element** Name

Attributes

Must Use GS01 479 Functional Identifier Code M ID 2/2

Code idenfiling a group of application related transaction sets

CA

17/5,K/52 (Item 41 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00423325

A METHOD AND SYSTEM OF GROUPING RELATED IMAGES CAPTURED WITH A DIGITAL IMAGE CAPTURE DEVICE

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE GROUPEMENT D'IMAGES CONNEXES AU MOYEN D'UN DISPOSITIF DE SAISIE D'IMAGES NUMERIQUE

Parent Applicant/Assignee:

FLASHPOINT TECHNOLOGY INC,

Inventor(s):

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MASUKAWA Mike,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9813786 A2 19980402
Application: WO 97US16943 19970919 (PCT/WO US9716943)
Priority Application: US 96718956 19960926
Designated States: AU CA CN IL JP KR MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: H04N-005/228
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5507

English Abstract

A method for grouping related images captured with an image capture device (114) includes identifying a first group, the first group distinguishing at least one first image of an image capture method defined in the image capture device; and identifying a second group, the second group distinguishing at least one second image of one or more designated image characteristics, wherein the first and second groups provide structured relationships among images. The first group further includes a natural group and the image capture method further includes a time lapse capture. The second group further includes programmed groups. A system (110) includes a digital image capture device (114) capable of capturing and processing digital image data, and a central processing unit (118) within the digital image capture device. The central processing unit further coordinates identification of a first group and identification of a second group, wherein the first and second groups provide structured relationships among images.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede de groupement d'images connexes, saisies au moyen d'un dispositif de saisie d'images permettant d'identifier un premier groupe, lequel groupe distingue au moins une premiere image d'un procede de saisie d'images, defini dans le dispositif de saisie d'images. Ledit procede consiste egalement a identifier un second groupe, lequel groupe distingue au moins une seconde image comportant une ou plusieurs caracteristiques d'images designees. Le premier et le second groupes fournissent des relations structurees entre des images. Le premier groupe comporte en outre un groupe naturel et le procede de saisie d'images integre une procedure de saisie de temps ecoule. Le second groupe comporte des groupes programmes. Un systeme comprend un dispositif de saisie d'images numerique, le dispositif de saisie d'images numerique capable de saisir et traiter les donnees d'images numeriques et une unite centrale integree dans le dispositif de saisie d'images numerique. L'unite centrale coordonne l'identification d'un premier groupe et l'identification d'un second groupe, le premier et le second groupes fournissant des relations structurees entre les images.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... are capable of performing specific types of image captures. These capture types include time lapse captures and burst captures. Time lapse captures typically refer to a programmed capture sequence of a particular image over a set time period, while bursts typically refer to a rapid sequence of image captures...

...accessing the image data. Further, attempts to manipulate and access these related images as sets are difficult.

Accordingly, a need exists for easily identifiable image groups of related images, including user-created groups.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention meets these needs and provides a method and system for grouping related images captured with an image capture

device. In a method aspect, the method includes identifying a first group, the first group distinguishing at least one first image of an image capture method defined in the image capture device, and identifying a second group, the second group distinguishing at least one second image of one or more designated image characteristics, wherein the first and second groups provide structured relationships among images. The first group further includes a natural group and the image capture method further includes a time lapse capture. The second group further includes programmed groups.

In a system aspect, the system includes

17/5,K/54 (Item 43 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00076053 **Image available**

SYSTEM FOR CUSTOMIZED ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION OF DESIRABLE OBJECTS
SYSTEME DE REPERAGE ELECTRONIQUE PERSONNALISE D'OBJETS DE RECHERCHE

Applicant/Applicante:

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EISNER Jason M,
SMITH Jonathan M,
SALZBERG Steven L,

Inventor(s):

HERZ Frederick S M,
EISNER Jason M,
SMITH Jonathan M,
SALZBERG Steven L,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9716796 A1 19970509

Application: WO 96US17981 19961029 (PCT/WO US9617981)

Priority Application: US 95551198 19951031

Designated States: AM AU BR BY CA CN EE IL IS JP KP KR KZ LV MN MX NZ RU SG

TM TR UA UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 51971

English Abstract

This invention relates to customized electronic identification of desirable objects, such as news articles, in an electronic media environment, and in particular to a system that automatically constructs both a "target profile" for each target object in the electronic media based, for example, on the frequency with which each word appears in an article relative to its overall frequency of use in all articles, as well as a "target profile interest summary" for each user, which target profile interest summary describes the user's interest level in various types of target objects. The system then evaluates the target profiles against the users' target profile interest summaries to generate a user-customized rank ordered listing of target objects most likely to be of interest to each user so that the user can select from among these potentially relevant target objects, which were automatically selected by this system from the plethora of target objects that are profiled on the electronic media. Users' target profile interest summaries can be used to efficiently organize the distribution of information in a large scale system consisting of many users interconnected by means of a communication network. Additionally, a cryptographically-based pseudonym proxy server is provided to ensure the privacy of a user's target profile interest summary, by giving the user control over the ability of third parties to access this summary and to identify or contact the user.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme d'identification electronique personnalisee d'objets recherches, tels que des articles de presse, dans un environnement de supports electroniques. L'invention concerne en particulier un systeme qui construit, d'une part un "profil cible" pour chaque objet dans le support electronique, en partant, par exemple, de la frequence de chaque mot dans un article par rapport a sa frequence d'ensemble pour tous les articles, et d'autre part un "resume d'interets de profils cibles", concernant chaque utilisateur, et decrivant le niveau d'interet de l'utilisateur par rapport a differents types d'objets cibles. Le systeme compare ensuite les profils cibles avec les resumes d'interets de profils cibles des utilisateurs afin de generer une liste, classee selon les desiderata de l'utilisateur, et concernant les objets cibles les plus susceptibles de presenter de l'interet pour chacun des utilisateurs. Cela permet a chaque utilisateur de faire un choix parmi les objets cibles eventuellement interessants qui ont ete selectionnes automatiquement par ce systeme a partir d'une quantite plethorique d'objets pour lesquels il existe un profil sur le support electronique. Les resumes d'interets de profils cibles permettent d'organiser efficacement la distribution de l'information dans un systeme a grande echelle rassemblant un grand nombre d'utilisateurs interconnectes entre eux par un reseau de communication. De plus, le systeme dispose d'un serveur pseudonyme d'interface a vocation cryptographique assurant la non divulgation du resume d'interets de profils cibles d'un utilisateurs, et donnant a l'utilisateur la possibilite d'autoriser des tiers a avoir acces a son resume d'interets de profils cibles et d'identifier l'utilisateur ou de prendre contact avec lui.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... the advertiser is willing to pay

A further use of the capabilities of this system is to manage a user's investment portfolio. Instead of **recommending** articles to the user, the system recommends target objects that are investments. As illustrated above by the example of stock market investments, many different attributes can be used together to profile each investment. The user's past investment behavior is characterized in the **user's search profile set** or target **profile interest summary**, and this information is used to **match** the **user** with stock opportunities (target objects) **similar** in nature to past investments. The rapid profiling method described above may be used to determine a rough **set** of preferences for new **users**. Quality attributes used in this system can include negatively weighted attributes, such as a measurement of fluctuations in dividends historically paid by the investment, a quality attribute that would have a strongly negative weight for a conservative investor dependent on a regular flow of investment income. Furthermore, the **user** can **set** filter parameters so that the system can monitor stock prices and automatically take certain actions, such as placing buy or sell orders, or e-mailing...

18/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01624252

Summarization apparatus and method
Vorrichtung und Verfahren zur Zusammenfassung
Dispositif et procede pour faire des resumes
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, (JP), (Applicant designated States:
all)

INVENTOR:

Nakao, Yoshio, Fujitsu Ltd., 4-1-1, Kamikodanaka, Nakahara-ku,
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Stebbing, Timothy Charles et al (59643), Haseltine Lake, Imperial House,
15-19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UD, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1338983 A2 030827 (Basic)
EP 1338983 A3 031217

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2003008037 980116;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 976777 970117

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 855660 (EP 98300322)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1338983 A2

A document summarization apparatus or method summarizes an electronic document written in a natural language, and generates an appropriate summary depending on a user's knowledge. The document summarization apparatus according to the present invention includes, for example, a summary readability improvement unit, and a summary generation unit. In the document to be summarized, the summary readability improvement unit distinguishes user known information already known to a user, and information known through an access log regarded as already known to a user based on a document previously presented to the user when a summary is generated, from other information than these two types of information, and selects the important portions of the document to be summarized. The summary generation unit generates the summary of the document to be summarized based on the selection result of the summary readability improvement unit. Thus, a summary can be generated depending on the knowledge level of a user.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 154

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 030827 A2 Published application without search report

Search Report: 031217 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200335	1478
SPEC A	(English)	200335	21974
Total word count - document A			23452
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			23452

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION the process shown in FIG. 13. This process is sequentially performed for each of the sentences retrieved by the sentence dividing process.

The dependence between document components is set for the sentence and phrases (subordinate sentences and phrases) which themselves have low readability but can be made more readable by taking another related sentence or phrase together into a summary. The dependence is set for the following document components.

(1) A subordinate clause in a sentence

The dependence of a subordinate clause is set on a main clause, so that the main clause...

18/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01106195

Method and computer program product for subjective image content similarity-based retrieval

Verfahren und Rechnerprogrammprodukt zur auf subjektiver Ähnlichkeit von Bildinhalten basierender Wiederauffindung

Procede et produit de logiciel pour recherche d'informations a base de similarite subjective des contenus des images

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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Mehrotra, Rajiv, c/o Eastman Kodak Company, Patent Legal Staff, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Haile, Helen Cynthia et al (60522), Kodak Limited Patent, W92-3A, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4TY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 969388 A1 000105 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99201943 990617;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 106427 980629

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 969388 A1

A method for learning a user preference for a desired image, the method comprises the steps of using either one or more examples or counterexamples of a desired image for defining a user preference; extracting a relative preference of a user for either one or more image components or one or more depictive features from the examples and/or counterexamples of desired images; and formulating a user subjective definition of a desired image using the relative preferences for either image components or depictive features.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 84

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 3

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 000816 A1 Date of request for examination: 20000617

Application: 20000105 A1 Published application with search report

Change: 021204 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20021011

Examination: 010816 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination report: 20010628

Change: 020724 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20020531

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(English)	200001	352
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SPEC A	(English)	200001	6798
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Total word count - document A	7150
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Total word count - document B	0
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Total word count - documents A + B	7150
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INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION form the set of images desired by the user. The image clusters can be dynamically adapted based on user supplied examples of

desired or undesired images. This process of modifying clusters is very time consuming for large databases. Another system called NETRA (W.Y. Ma, "NETRA: A Toolbox for Navigating Large Image Databases", Ph.D. Dissertation, UCSB, 1997) also utilizes feature similarity-based image clusters to generate user preference-based query response. This system has restricted feature-based representations and clustering schemes. The main drawbacks of both these system are (i) the database...
...deleted from the database without complete database re-clustering); (ii) usually, a large number of positive and negative examples need to be provided by the user in order for the system to determine image clusters that correspond to the set of desired images.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention proposes a general framework or system for user preference-based query processing. This framework overcomes the shortcomings of the existing approaches to capture and utilize user preferences for image retrieval.

An object of...

18/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00935830

REAL TIME STRUCTURED SUMMARY SEARCH ENGINE
ECHTZEITSUCHMOTOR MIT STRUKTURIERTEN ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN
MOTEUR DE RECHERCHE SOMMAIRE STRUCTURE FONCTIONNANT EN TEMPS REEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

March Networks Corporation, (2652171), Tower 2, 5th floor, 555 Legget Drive, Kanata, Ontario K2K 2X3, (CA), (Proprietor designated states: all)

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McLean, Robert Andreas et al (88231), 25 The Square, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich IP5 3SL, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 922260 A1 990616 (Basic)
EP 922260 B1 030129
WO 98009229 980305

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97937389 970829; WO 97CA611 970829

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): CA 2184518 960830

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): WO 96/23265 A

CITED PATENTS (WO A): EP 737927 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

JACOBS P S ET AL: "SCISOR: EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM ON-LINE NEWS" COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY, vol. 33, no. 11, 1 November 1990, pages 88-97, XP000173090

BEERUD SHETH ET AL: "EVOLVING AGENTS FOR PERSONALIZED INFORMATION FILTERING" PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR APPLICATIONS, ORLANDO, MAR. 1 - 5, 1993, no. CONF. 9, 1 March 1993, INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages 345-352, XP000379626

PAICE C D: "CONSTRUCTING LITERATURE ABSTRACTS BY COMPUTER: TECHNIQUES AND PROSPECTS" INFORMATION PROCESSING & MANAGEMENT (INCORPORATING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY), vol. 26, no. 1, 1990, pages 171-186, XP000605124

"METHOD FOR AUTOMATIC EXTRACTION OF RELEVANT SENTENCES FROM TEXTS" IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 33, no. 6A, November 1990, page 338/339 XP002015802;

CITED REFERENCES (WO A):

JACOBS P S ET AL: "SCISOR: EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM ON-LINE NEWS" COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY, vol. 33, no. 11, 1 November 1990, pages 88-97, XP000173090

BEERUD SHETH ET AL: "EVOLVING AGENTS FOR PERSONALIZED INFORMATION

FILTERING" PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR APPLICATIONS, ORLANDO, MAR. 1 - 5, 1993, no. CONF. 9, 1 March 1993, INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages 345-352, XP000379626

PAICE C D: "CONSTRUCTING LITERATURE ABSTRACTS BY COMPUTER: TECHNIQUES AND PROSPECTS" INFORMATION PROCESSING & MANAGEMENT (INCORPORATING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY), vol. 26, no. 1, 1990, pages 171-186, XP000605124

"METHOD FOR AUTOMATIC EXTRACTION OF RELEVANT SENTENCES FROM TEXTS" IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 33, no. 6A, November 1990, page 338/339 XP002015802;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010328 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination report: 20010209
Application: 980701 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))
Opp. None: 040121 B1 No opposition filed: 20031030
Assignee: 021211 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant: March Networks Corporation (2652171) Tower 2, 5th floor, 555 Legget Drive Kanata, Ontario K2K 2X3 CA
Grant: 030129 B1 Granted patent
Application: 990616 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 990616 A1 Date of filing of request for examination: 990322

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200305	669
CLAIMS B	(German)	200305	665
CLAIMS B	(French)	200305	777
SPEC B	(English)	200305	2597
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4708
Total word count - documents A + B			4708

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION of a "current candidate" and its word count (to be described). At block 11, the system is also initialized to set the "current candidate" and corresponding "word count" to none.

At step 12, the system sets the summary record field name to the next unique field name in the summary structure database starting from the first, and at 13 retrieves from the summary candidate database the next summary candidate (selected candidate) also starting from the first having a field name matching the summary record field name that has just been set. For example, the first summary record field name might be "Category". The first summary candidate with a field name category might be "Financial" having the criteria keywords noted above. Next, the...

18/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00758377

Database dependency resolution method and system for identifying related data files

Verfahren zum Auflösen der Abhängigkeit einer Datenbasis und System zum Identifizieren verwandter Datendateien

Methode de resolution des dependences d'une base de donnees et systeme pour identifier les fichiers de donnees apparentes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Presotto, David Leo, P.O. Box 349, Oldwick, New Jersey 08858, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Watts, Christopher Malcolm Kelway, Dr. et al (37391), AT&T (UK) Ltd. 5,
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 713185 A1 960522 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95307920 951106;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 340692 941116

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 713185 A1

A method and system for displaying names of data files in a collection of data files represented by a corresponding symbol. According to one embodiment of the present invention, a user may display a listing of subroutine library files required to execute a particular subroutine. In such an embodiment, the user may enter the subroutine name as the symbol of interest and the system would display the library file containing that subroutine as well as those data files that contain subroutines called by that subroutine of interest. The present invention uses a transitive closure technique to traverse a data structure generated from a database and retrieve the data file list. The transitive closure technique enables the use of a compact database that contains only the data file names, corresponding symbol names, and symbols names of only data files for each data file that are directly related to that data file. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 179

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 960522 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 970115 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
961106

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	891
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	5095
Total word count - document A			5986
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5986

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION 25, No. 5, pp. 16-25 (1991), which are incorporated by reference herein.

Therefore, a need exists for a convenient method for displaying the data file names of a particular data file collection represented by a corresponding symbol.

Summary of the Invention

A database dependency resolution method and system in accordance with the present invention enables a user to automatically obtain a list identifying...

18/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00626712

Document detection system with improved document detection efficiency
Dokumentenerkennungssystem mit verbesserter Wirksamkeit der
Dokumentenerkennung
Systeme de detection de documents avec une efficacite de detection de
documents amelioree

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA, (213130), 72, Horikawa-cho, Saiwai-ku,
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Takebayashi, Yoichi, 1660-A105, Komaoka-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi,
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Takeda, Kimihito, 2277-3, Kuno, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

Ito, Etsuo, 1632-29, Kuge, Kumagaya-shi, Saitama-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Ritter und Edler von Fischern, Bernhard, Dipl.-Ing. et al (9672),

Hoffmann Eitle, Patent- und Rechtsanwalte, Arabellastrasse 4, 81925
Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 610760 A2 940817 (Basic)

EP 610760 A3 940928

EP 610760 B1 030502

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94101316 940128;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9312561 930128; JP 9356703 930317; JP 93250999
0914

INTERNATIONAL STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 361464 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ON INFORMATION
RETRIEVAL, 13 June 1988, GRENOBLE, FRANCE pages 85 - 99 P. JACOBS ET AL
: 'Natural Language Techniques for Intelligent Retrieval'

INFORMATION PROCESSING & MANAGEMENT, vol.26, no.1, 1990, GB pages 111 -
134 T. SEMBOK ET AL 'SILOL: A simple logocal-linguistic document
retrieval system'

14TH ACM/SIGIR CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATION
RETRIEVAL, 13 October 1991, CHICAGO, US pages 270 - 279 E. WENDLANDT ET
AL : 'Incorporating a semantic analysis into a document retrieval
strategy'

IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN., vol.34, no.1, June 1991, NEW YORK US
pages 403 - 405 'Intelligent document retrieval';

ABSTRACT EP 610760 A2

A document detection system capable of detecting a desired document
from a large number of documents easily and accurately in which the user
can make a judgement concerning the appropriateness of the detection
result quickly. In the system, those documents which contain a semantic
structure of a detection command containing natural language expressions
entered by a user are detected. Also, the keywords of each document can
be extracted from the summary of each document and those documents whose
keywords match with detection keywords specified by a user can be
detected. Also, the summary of each detected document can be
automatically generated according to text structures of each detected
document and displayed along with the detected document itself. Also, the
detection processing can be carried out with respect to the summaries of
the documents instead of the documents themselves.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 140

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 030502 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20030310

Application: 940817 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Grant: 030502 B1 Granted patent

Examination: 940817 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
940128

Search Report: 940928 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Examination: 980204 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	1780
CLAIMS B	(English)	200318	222
CLAIMS B	(German)	200318	172
CLAIMS B	(French)	200318	275
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	32015
SPEC B	(English)	200318	31920
Total word count - document A			33801
Total word count - document B			32589
Total word count - documents A + B			66390

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION from the first character in the summary display to the selected character.

Next, at the step 4003, the obtained character position is converted into the **summary** sentence number. This conversion can be carried out by using a summary sentence table shown in Fig. 64, in which the corresponding character positions and the sentence number in the original **document** are enlisted for each displayed **summary** sentence number. Thus, the **summary** sentence number can be obtained by sequentially **comparing** the obtained character position with the character position ranges in this summary sentence table to find out the character position range containing the obtained character...

...In a case the character in "3. System function" is selected, the character position is within the range of 95 to 102, so that the **summary** sentence number can be determined as "5", and the **corresponding** original **document** sentence number can be determined as "16" according to the summary sentence table of Fig. 64.

Then, at the step 4005, the position of the obtained original **document** sentence number is determined, and **set** to the original **document** display pointer. Here, the position of the obtained original document sentence number can be determined by sequentially comparing the obtained original document sentence number with...

...structure of the original document to find out the corresponding position.

Finally, at the step 4006, the original document is displayed according to the original **document** display pointer **set** at the step 4005.

As a concrete example, Fig. 65 shows the original document display for the original document corresponding to the summary shown in...

...SPECIFICATION from the first character in the summary display to the selected character.

Next, at the step 4003, the obtained character position is converted into the **summary** sentence number. This conversion can be carried out by using a summary sentence table shown in Fig. 64, in which the corresponding character positions and the sentence number in the original **document** are enlisted for each displayed **summary** sentence number. Thus, the **summary** sentence number can be obtained by sequentially **comparing** the obtained character position with the character position ranges in this summary sentence table to find out the character position range containing the obtained character...

...In a case the character in "3. System function" is selected, the character position is within the range of 95 to 102, so that the **summary** sentence number can be determined as "5", and the **corresponding** original **document** sentence number can be determined as "16" according to the summary sentence table of Fig. 64.

Then, at the step 4005, the position of the obtained original **document** sentence number is determined, and **set** to the original **document** display pointer. Here, the position of the obtained original document sentence number can be determined by sequentially comparing the obtained original document sentence number with...

...structure of the original document to find out the corresponding position.

Finally, at the step 4006, the original document is displayed according to the original document display pointer set at the step 4005.

As a concrete example, Fig. 65 shows the original document display for the original document corresponding to the summary shown in...

18/5,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00270934

Video merchandising apparatus and method.

Methode und Gerat zur Werbung fur Waren mittels Video.

Methode et appareil de reclame a video pour marchandises.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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designated states: BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 265083 A1 880427 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87308403 870922;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 909792 860922

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G09F-027/00; G06F-015/21

CITED PATENTS (EP A): FR 2524180 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE, vol. 37, no. 3,
May 1986, pages 123-135, New York, US; MUKHOPADHYAY et al.: "An
intelligent system for document retrieval in distributed office
environments"

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 9, no. 262 (P-398) 1985 , 19th October
1985; & JP - A - 60 110 078 (FUJI) 15-06-1985;

ABSTRACT EP 265083 A1

A multimode video merchandiser system utilizes two levels of inductive learning to derive rules for selecting the sequence in which images of products stored on a videodisc are presented on a video monitor to a user. The first level of inductive learning generates rules from market survey based, consumer profile attributes assigned to items selected by previous users to determine the profile of the consumer most likely to be using the system at any given time, and to present the items in a sequence most likely to appeal to such a user. The second level of inductive learning utilizes a set of product characteristic attributes assigned to items selected by the current user to determine that user's preferences, and to modify the sequence of presentation to display first those items possessing the preferred characteristics.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 136

11 A1 STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

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Examination: 881221 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
881019

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was withdrawn: 881213

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	817
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	8235
Total word count - document A			9052
Total word count - document B			0

Total word count - documents A + B 9052

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/21

...SPECIFICATION the pricing comparison tells if there are multiple models of an item, and whether an item is on sale. Following the price information, the functional comparison of the items is prepared. For this comparison, items with similar functions are grouped together and a summary of the results is printed on the screen. Finally, the user can see a detailed description/ comparison of the items. Again, like items are grouped, but this time the features are highlighted, first as to how the products are similar and then as to how they differ. If the items...

18/5,K/34 (Item 18 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00842042 **Image available**

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR ENABLING EFFICIENT RETRIEVAL OF DATA FROM DATA COLLECTIONS

PROCEDES ET SYSTEMES PERMETTANT LA RECUPERATION EFFICACE DE DONNEES A PARTIR DE COLLECTIONS DE DONNEES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200175728 A1 20011011 (WO 0175728)

Application: WO 2001US10185 20010330 (PCT/WO US0110185)

Priority Application: US 2000193263 20000330

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Int. International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 22335

English Abstract

The present invention relates to systems and methods for interactively searching a database (905) in such a manner that it is quick and easy to search, drill down, drill-up and drill across a data collection (905) presenting the user with summary information using multiple independent hierarchical category taxonomies (915) of the data collection (905). The present invention also relates to business methods associated with providing information to users based on the searching systems and methods, and the revenue stream attached thereto. The present invention also relates to retrieving information from a database based on content aggregation, management and distribution.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des systemes et des procedes pour faire des recherches interactives dans une base de donnees (905) de maniere rapide et aisee en accedant aux informations en mode descendant, ascendant et traversant a l'interieur d'une collection de donnees (905); des informations agregees sont soumises a l'utilisateur grace a des classifications de categories hierarchiques multiples independantes (915) de la collection de donnees (905). La presente invention concerne aussi des procedes d'entreprise associes a la communication des informations aux utilisateurs sur la base des systemes et procedes de recherche, et un flux de revenus qui y est lie. L'invention concerne egalement la recuperation d'informations a partir d'une base de donnees sur la base de l'agregation, la gestion et la distribution du contenu.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011011 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20020103 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... interactively searching a database in such a manner that it is quick and easy to search, drill down, drill-up and drill across a data collection presenting the user with summary information using multiple independent hierarchical category taxonomies of the data collection. The present invention also relates to business methods associated with providing information to users based on the searching systems and methods, and the revenue stream attached thereto. The present invention...more importantly, to disregard all other irrelevant information.

For example, if a user enters the search term "wheel alignment," the system would search all the records in the data collection that contained the term "wheel alignment." Rather than returning a long list of 1,701 search results that satisfy the user's query, the present invention provides the user with the categories that are associated with the remaining records and indicates how many records are associated with each category. This functionality assists the user to further refine his/her search and disregard the irrelevant information.

These searched data collections provide users with summary information (categorized I 0 search results) about the data collection being searched. Users need not use pull-down menus or fill in any "required" fields to construct the parameters of their search (zip code, city, business category, etc...).

18/5,K/39 (Item 23 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00799883 **Image available**

ACTIVE MARKETING BASED ON CLIENT COMPUTER CONFIGURATIONS

COMMERCIALISATION ACTIVE AXEE SUR DES CONFIGURATIONS INFORMATIQUES CLIENT

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Invent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200133454 A1 20010510 (WO 0133454)
Application: WO 2000US29464 20001026 (PCT/WO US0029464)
Priority Application: US 99430263 19991029
Designated States: JP
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13671

English Abstract

A system and method for actively marketing products and services to a user of a client computer such as over a network are disclosed. A product information database comprising product summary files that facilitate determination of presence or absence of products associated with the client computer, a marketing rule knowledge base (214) comprising opportunity rule files governing marketing opportunities, and an opportunity detection object for determination of marketing opportunities are utilized to determine active marketing opportunities and may be downloaded to the client computer from a service provider computer system. The opportunity detection object may comprise a scan engine, an opportunity analysis engine (220), and a presentation engine which collectively determine and present marketing information to the client computer user. The scan engine compares the client computer against the product information database to determine the configurations of the client computer and to generate a client computer inventory database (402). The opportunity analysis engine (220) analyzes the client computer inventory database (402) against the marketing rule knowledge base (214) and generates a list of marketing opportunities (404) for the client computer. The presentation engine analyzes the list of marketing opportunities (404) and provides marketing and/or other information regarding marketed products to the user.

French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a un systeme et a la methode correspondante permettant de proceder a une commercialisation active de produits et de services a l'intention d'un utilisateur d'un ordinateur client, sur un reseau notamment. On utilise une base de donnees d'information produit renfermant des fichiers de sommaires de produits facilitant la determination de la presence ou de l'absence de produits associes a l'ordinateur client, une base de connaissance de regle de commercialisation (214) renfermant des fichiers de regle d'opportunite regissant les opportunités de commercialisation et un objet de detection d'opportunite permettant de detecter des opportunités de commercialisation et ce, afin de determiner des opportunités de commercialisation active, tous ces elements pouvant etre telecharges dans l'ordinateur client a partir d'un systeme informatique de prestation de services. L'objet de detection d'opportunite peut comporter un moteur d'exploration, un moteur d'analyse d'opportunite (220) et un moteur de presentation qui determine, collectivement, une information de commercialisation et la presente a l'utilisateur de l'ordinateur client. Le moteur d'exploration etablit une comparaison entre l'ordinateur client et la base de donnees d'information de produit afin de determiner les configurations de cet ordinateur client et de creer une base de donnees d'inventaire d'ordinateur client (402). Le moteur d'analyse d'opportunite (220) analyse la base de donnees d'inventaire d'ordinateur client (402) par confrontation avec la base de connaissance de regle de commercialisation (214) et etablit une liste d'opportunités de commercialisation (404) destinee a l'ordinateur client. Le moteur de presentation analyse la liste des opportunités de commercialisation (404) et adresse a l'utilisateur une information de commercialisation et/ou une autre information relative aux produits commercialises.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20010510 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20011004 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... each product record comprises at least one of an existing product identification, an existing product category, and an existing product property of the detected product associated with the client computer.

15 The method for marketing to the user of the client computer according to claim 12, wherein said product summary file is selected from the group consisting of a software product summary file and a hardware product summary file.

16 The method for marketing to the user of the client computer according to claim 12, wherein said product signature of the product summary file is selected from the group consisting of an executable-type product signature, a registry-type product signature, an initialization-type product signature, a driver-type product signature, and a command-type product signature.

3 1

. The method for marketing to the user of the client computer...

18/5,K/40 (Item 24 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00794311 **Image available**

INDIVIDUALIZED ELECTRONIC COMMERCIALS
MESSAGES PUBLICITAIRES INDIVIDUALISES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200127810 A1 20010419 (WO 0127810)

Application: WO 99US23781 19991012 (PCT/WO US9923781)

Priority Application: WO 99US23781 19991012

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA
CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility
model) DM EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM
HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW
MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4655

English Abstract

Multiple electronic commercials (ecommercials) are automatically assembled for an advertising campaign based upon varying characteristics of the targeted prospects (30), and the prospects (30) are sent electronic commercials corresponding to their particular characteristics. The commercials are preferably transmitted (60) as executable files, some or all of which can be authenticated (50). Preferred characteristics employed to produce the various commercials include age, sex, and income, which may be obtained from previous electronic commercials. The multiple commercials can differ in one or more components, preferably their video or audio clips. The automatic assembling of the multiple commercials preferably occurs in relatively close temporal proximity to their transmission (60). It is especially contemplated that at least 10% of the commercials are transmitted (60) to at least some of the targeted recipients (110) within 24 hours, and more preferably within 2 hours.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des messages publicitaires electroniques multiples (e-messages publicitaires) qui sont automatiquement rassembles pour une campagne publicitaire basee sur les differentes caracteristiques des clients cibles (30); ceux-ci (30) recoivent des messages publicitaires electroniques correspondant a leurs caracteristiques particulieres. Les messages publicitaires sont, de preference, transmis sous forme de fichiers executables dont tout ou partie peut etre authentifie (50). Les caracteristiques preferees employees pour produire les differents messages publicitaires comprennent l'age, le sexe et le revenu, elles peuvent etre obtenues grace aux messages publicitaires precedents. Les messages publicitaires peuvent differer par un ou plusieurs de leurs composants, de preference leur spot video ou audio. L'assemblage automatique des messages publicitaires multiples se fait, de preference, dans un espace de temps rapproche par rapport a la transmission de ces messages (60). Il a ete specialement etudie qu'au moins 10 % des messages publicitaires soient transmis (60) a au moins quelques clients cibles (110) dans les 24 heures, et de preference, dans les 2 heures.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010419 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010419 A1 With amended claims.

Examination 20010726 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... providers are acceptable in many ways, they are not acceptable for all messages.

A common shortcoming of known ecommercials is their failure to adequately target individuals or small groups. Utilizing the same ecommercial to too large a group results in the commercial being relatively ineffective for a significant portion of the group.

I
Thus...

...for new types of ecommercials and associated methods to overcome the deficiencies of known commercials and methods, particularly in regard to being able to target individuals and/or small groups.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides electronic commercials (ecommercials) and

related methods in which a plurality of targeted prospects are selected for an advertising campaign, multiple commercials are automatically assembled for the campaign based upon varying...

18/5,K/46 (Item 30 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00744662

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ORGANIZING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION USING A DIGITAL COMPUTER
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR ORGANISER ET TRAITER DES INFORMATIONS AU MOYEN D'UN ORDINATEUR

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200057257 A2 20000928 (WO 0057257)

Application: WO 2000US6640 20000314 (PCT/WO US0006640)

Priority Application: US 99272808 19990319

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK

LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL

TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F

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Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14234

English Abstract

An effect method and apparatus for organizing and processing chunks of interrelated information (or "thoughts") using a digital computer is disclosed. The invention utilizes highly flexible, associative thought networks to organize and represents digitally-stored thoughts. A thought network specifies a plurality of thoughts, as well as network relationship among the thoughts. A graphical representation of the thought network is displayed, including a plurality of display icons corresponding to the thoughts, and a plurality of connecting lines corresponding to the relationships among the thoughts. Each of the thought is associated with one or more software application programs, such as a word processing or spreadsheet utility. Users are able to select a current thought conveniently by interacting with the graphical representation, and the current thought is processed by automatically invoking the application program associated with the current thought in a transparent manner. Users can conveniently modify the thought network by interactively redefining the connecting lines between thoughts. In another aspect of the invention, attribute values are associated with the various thoughts of the network, and the network is searched to identify a subset of the thoughts having attribute values equal to a desired set of values. Further aspects of the invention include techniques for scheduling selected thoughts of the network for desired operations at specified times, and storing timing and usage statistics in order to preserve a history of the processing tasks performed on each thought.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un procede et un appareil permettant d'organiser et de traiter des segments d'informations interdependantes (ou \leq concepts \geq) a l'aide d'un ordinateur. L'invention met en oeuvre des reseaux de concepts associatifs, extremement flexibles, pour organiser et représenter des concepts enregistres numeriquement. Un reseau de concepts determine une pluralite de concepts ainsi qu'une relation de reseau entre les concepts. Une representation graphique du reseau de concepts, comprenant une pluralite d'icônes correspondant aux concepts, ainsi qu'une pluralite de lignes de connexion correspondant aux relations entre les concepts, est affichee. Chaque concept est associe a un ou plusieurs programmes d'application logiciel tel qu'un traitement de mots ou un programme utilitaire tableur. Les utilisateurs peuvent selectionner un concept courant en dialoguant avec la representation graphique, puis le concept courant est traite par invocation automatique du programme d'application associe au concept courant en mode transparent. Les utilisateurs peuvent modifier sans inconvenient le reseau de concepts en redefinissant de maniere interactive les lignes de connexion entre les concepts. Selon une autre variante, des valeurs d'attribut sont associees aux differents concepts du reseau, puis une recherche est effectuee sur le reseau pour identifier un sous-ensemble de concepts dont les valeurs d'attribut sont egales a un ensemble desire de valeurs. Selon d'autres variantes, des techniques permettent d'organiser des concepts selectionnes du reseau pour des operations desirees a des moments determines, et d'enregistrer les statistiques temporelles et d'utilisation afin de conserver un historique des taches de traitement effectuees sur chaque concept.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20000928	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt	20010118	Late publication of international search report
Examination	20010208	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... for personal computers by the Appleg and Microsoft Windowsg operating systems, also simulates a

I
remedied.

The recent deluge of digital information bombarding everyday computer users from the Internet only heightens the need for a unified, simple information management method which groups of users .

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

1 0 The present invention enables users to organize information on a digital computer in a flexible, associative manner, akin to the way in which information is organized by the human mind. Accordingly, the present invention utilizes highly flexible, associative matrices to organize...

18/5,K/47 (Item 31 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00566612 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SUMMARIZING TOPICS OF DOCUMENTS BROWSED BY A USER
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE RECAPITULATION DE THEMES DE DOCUMENTS EXPLORÉS PAR UN
UTILISATEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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MAGLIO Paul P,
BARRETT Robert C,
SHELDON Mark A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200029985 A1 20000525 (WO 0029985)
Application: WO 99US26992 19991115 (PCT/WO US9926992)
Priority Application: US 98191587 19981113

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GE GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ
TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI
CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9395

English Abstract

The invention disclosed herein relates to cooperative computing environments (10) and information retrieval and management methods and systems. More particularly, the present invention relates to methods and systems for capturing and generating useful information about a user's access and use of data on a computer system (12), such as in the form of documents stored on remote servers, and making such useful information available to others. Documents on the computer system (10) are accessible through a plurality of different methods, such as by specifying an identifier or locator for the document, activating a hyperlink (14) in another document which points to the document, or navigating to the document through navigational commands in an application program (26) such as a browser (18). The method involves capturing information regarding each of the accessed documents in the set, the information including the method used to access the document, dividing the set of documents, labeling (30) each subset of documents with a topic (32), and making the labels (34) and documents accessed available to other users who wish to browse the same documents.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des environnements informatiques cooperatifs (10) ainsi que procedes et des systemes de gestion et d'extraction d'informations. Plus particulierement, cette invention concerne des procedes et des systemes de saisie et de production de donnees utiles relatives a l'acces d'un utilisateur et a l'utilisation des donnees dans un systeme d'ordinateur (12), par exemple sous la forme de documents memorises sur des serveurs a distance, permettant que ces informations utiles soient disponibles pour d'autres utilisateurs. Les documents contenus dans le systeme d'ordinateur (10) sont accessibles par une pluralite de differents procedes, par exemple en specifiant un identificateur ou un localisateur pour le document, en activant un lien hypertexte (14) dans un autre document citant ce document, ou encore en navigant a travers le document au moyen des commandes de navigation d'un programme d'application (26), tel qu'un explorateur (18). En outre, ce procede consiste d'abord a saisir les informations concernant chacun des documents explores parmi l'ensemble de documents, ainsi que les informations contenant le procede utilise pour acceder au document, a diviser ensuite l'ensemble de documents et a etiqueter (30) chaque sous-ensemble de documents selon un theme (32) pour enfin rendre les etiquettes (34) et les documents accessibles a d'autres utilisateurs desirant explorer les memes documents.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... expertise in a particular field has already read.

It is another object of the present invention to account for a user's method of accessing documents in determining how to group together sets of related documents.

I 0 The above and other objects are achieved by a method for producing a summary of topics for a set of documents accessed by a user on a computer system.

Documents on the computer system are accessible through a plurality of different methods, such as by specifying an identifier or locator for the document, activating a...the document through 1 5 navigational commands in an application program such as a browser. The method involves capturing information regarding each of the accessed documents in the set, the information including the method used to access the document, dividing the set of documents into subsets of documents based at least in part on the methods used to access the documents, and labeling each subset of documents with a topic.

The method of...

18/5,K/48 (Item 32 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00527731 **Image available**

A DOCUMENT STORING AND RETRIEVING SYSTEM AND A SOFTWARE APPLICATION SYSTEM
INTEGRATING A DOCUMENT STORING AND RETRIEVING SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE STOCKAGE ET D'EXTRACTION DE DOCUMENT ET SYSTEME D'APPLICATION DE
LOGICIEL INTEGRANT LE SYSTEME DE STOCKAGE ET D'EXTRACTION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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WRIGHT Graham,
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Inventor(s):

WRIGHT Graham,
GILLESPIE Alan,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9959083 A1 19991118

Application: WO 99IB878 19990514 (PCT/WO IB9900878)

Priority Application: GB 9810368 19980514; GB 9812183 19980605; GB 999599
19990426

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE
DE DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG
ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 23950

English Abstract

A document storing and retrieving system in a networking environment comprising a plurality of individual components, wherein the components interact and may be interfaced with external systems through platform independent communication mechanisms, i.e. JAVA, CORBA. The system may store and retrieve meta data (index data) as well as documents into and from the same database so that both documents and meta data pertaining to the respective documents may be contained within the same database. Preferably, the document management system communicates with the database through a standard, platform-independent communication mechanism, such as JDEC. In particular, the invention concerns a system comprising at least

one system controlled scanner for scanning paper documents and producing graphic image files representing the paper documents.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme de stockage et d'extraction de documents dans un environnement de reseau comprenant une pluralite de composants individuels. Ces composants ont une interaction et peuvent etre interfaces avec des systemes externes par l'intermediaire de mecanismes de communication tels que JAVA, CORBA, independants de la plate-forme. Le systeme peut stocker et extraire, de la meme base de donnees, des donnees meta (donnees d'indice) ainsi que des documents de sorte que ces donnees meta et ces documents appartenant a des documents respectifs puissent etre contenus dans la meme base de donnees. De preference, le systeme de gestion de documents communique avec la base de donnees par un mecanisme de communication standard, independant de la plate-forme tel que JDBC. Cette invention porte notamment sur un systeme comprenant au moins un lecteur commande par le systeme pour lire des documents papiers et produire des fichiers d'images graphiques representant les documents papiers.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the class dependant on the type of search carried out. When a search has been carried out, the search manager will have produced a result **set** which contains information from **documents** that **match** the search criteria. The **user** can then choose to have the result **set** displayed in either a **summary** view or tree view format, then select to view a **documents** content with an appropriate viewer.

The components in the retrieve process communicate via events so there is no dependencies between the classes.

The class diagram...

18/5,K/50 (Item 34 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00516666 **Image available**

A SCALABLE SYSTEM FOR CLUSTERING OF LARGE DATABASES

SYSTEME A GEOMETRIE VARIABLE PERMETTANT DE GROUPE DE GRANDES BASES DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

FAYYAD Usama,
BRADLEY Paul S,
REINA Cory,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9948018 A1 19990923

Application: WO 99US5759 19990316 (PCT/WO US9905759)

Priority Application: US 9840219 19980317

Designated States: JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/18

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15382

English Abstract

In a data mining system (12), clusters are used to categorize data within each model. An initial set of estimates of the parameters of each

model and each cluster are provided. A portion of the data in the database (10) is read from a storage medium and brought into a rapid access memory buffer (22). Data contained in the data buffer (22) is used to update the original guesses at the parameters of the model in each cluster over all models. Some of the data belonging to a cluster is summarized or compressed and stored as a reduced form of the data representing sufficient statistics of the data. If further data is needed to categorize the cluster, more data is gathered from the database (10) and used in combination with compressed data until a stopping criteria (140) is met.

French Abstract

Dans un systeme d'exploitation de donnees (12), on utilise des groupes pour classer les donnees dans chaque modele. On prevoit un ensemble initial d'estimations des parametres pour chaque modele et chaque groupe. Une partie des donnees dans la base de donnees (10) est lue a partir d'un support de memorisation et envoyee dans une memoire tampon (22) rapide d'accès. Les donnees contenues dans la memoire tampon (22) sont utilisees pour mettre a jour les estimations initiales au niveau des parametres du modele dans chaque groupe tout au long des modeles. Certaines donnees appartenant a un groupe sont resumees ou comprimees et enregistrees sous une forme reduite, ces donnees representant des statistiques suffisantes des donnees. Si d'autres donnees sont necessaires pour classer le groupe, davantage de donnees sont recueillies a partir de la base de donnees (10) et utilisees en combinaison avec les donnees comprimees jusqu'a ce qu'on puisse repondre aux criteres d'arret (140).

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/18

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... means the parameters are the means or centroids of the K clusters) computed so far. A list structure designated LOWER is a vector of k **elements** (one for each **cluster**) where each **element** points to a vector of n elements (floats) holding the lower bounds for each attribute of the CI on the mean of the corresponding cluster...

...value of the lower bound on the CI for the third cluster along dimension 2. A second structure designated UPPER is a vector of K **elements** (one for each **Cluster**) where each **element** points to a vector of n **elements** (floats) holding the upper bounds for the CI on the parameters of the model (**mean** or centroid in case of K-means) of the **corresponding cluster**. Singleton Points (**Elements** of RS) not changing **cluster** assignment when the K cluster centers are perturbed, ID

within their respective confidence intervals in a worst-case fashion, can be **summarized**

by adding them to the **set** DS and removing them from RS. Appendix A is

;

1 3

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summarization of the Worst Case Analysis that defines LOWER...

18/5,K/51 (Item 35 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00487172 **Image available**

COMPUTER-BASED DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

GESTION INFORMATIQUE DE DOCUMENTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CAERE CORPORATION,

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FERGUSON David R,

HONG An N,

SULEMAN Dani,

WHITTEMORE Gregory L,

Inventor(s):

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HONG An N,

SULEMAN Dani,

WHITTEMORE Gregory L,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9918524 A1 19990415

Application: WO 98US20488 19981007 (PCT/WO US9820488)

Priority Application: US 97941099 19971008

Designated States: US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11328

English Abstract

A computer-based electronic document and/or paper-based document management application program. The program provides an efficient way to automatically import, index, categorize, store, search, retrieve, manipulate and archive electronic documents. The program is also capable of managing documents regardless of document type or document format.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un programme d'application de gestion par ordinateur de documents electroniques et/ou sur papier. Ledit programme est une maniere efficace d'assurer automatiquement l'importation, le classement, le tri par categories, le stockage, la recherche, la recuperation, la manipulation et l'archivage de documents electroniques, et cela independamment du type et du format des documents.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... information for an electronic document.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a user with a way to quickly browse through a **document collection** and identify a specific electronic **document** without first having to open each document, along with a corresponding host application program.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a user with a way to quickly and efficiently browse through a **collection** of electronic **documents** and identify a specific electronic document by displaying summary information for the electronic document.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the foregoing and other objects are achieved by a method for identifying an electronic **document** in an electronic **document collection**. The method involves generating **summary** information for the electronic **document** based upon an electronic analysis of the **document**, then storing the summary information in a document data structure **corresponding** to the electronic document regardless of document type or document format. The method also involves displaying a representation of the electronic document, and activating a...

...the electronic document.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, the foregoing and other objects are achieved by a method for browsing a **collection** of electronic **documents** and/or a computer-readable storage medium having stored therein an electronic document management program. The method and/or program involve analyzing an electronic document...

18/5,K/52 (Item 36 from file: 349)
MAIN: R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00483339 **Image available**

**METHODS FOR ITERATIVELY AND INTERACTIVELY PERFORMING COLLECTION SELECTION
IN FULL TEXT SEARCHES**

**PROCEDES PERMETTANT D'EFFECTUER UNE SELECTION DE COLLECTIONS DANS DES
RECHERCHES SUR TEXTE INTEGRAL**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

INFOSEEK CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

KIRSCH Steven T,

CHANG William I,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9914691 A1 19990325

Application: WO 98US18844 19980910 (PCT/WO US9818844)

Priority Application: US 97928542 19970912; US 97928543 19970912; US
97928294 19970912

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG

MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN

YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY

DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML

MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11731

English Abstract

A method of selecting a subset of a plurality of document collections for searching in response to a predetermined query is based on accessing a meta-information data file that describes the query significant search terms that are present in a particular document collection correlated to normalized document usage frequencies of such terms within the documents of each document collection. By access to the meta-information data file, a relevance score for each of the document collections is determined. The method then returns an identification of the subset of the plurality of document collections having the highest relevance scores for use in evaluating the predetermined query. The meta-information data file may be constructed to include document normalized term frequencies and other contextual information that can be evaluated in the application of a query against a particular document collection.

French Abstract

L'invention se rapporte a un procede de selection d'un sous-ensemble d'une pluralite de collections de documents destines a faire l'objet d'une recherche, en reponse a une demande preetablie. Ce procede consiste a acceder a un fichier de metadonnees decrivant les termes significatifs de recherche associee a la demande qui sont presents dans une collection de documents particuliere correlee a des frequences normalisees. L'utilisation de ces termes au sein des documents de chaque collection de documents. L'accès au fichier de metadonnees permet d'attribuer une note de pertinence a chaque collection de documents. Le procede permet ensuite d'obtenir une identification du sous-ensemble de la pluralite de collections de documents possedant les notes de pertinence les plus elevees en vue de l'utiliser pour evaluer la demande preetablie. Le fichier de metadonnees peut etre construit pour comporter des frequences normalisees de termes de documents et d'autres informations contextuelles qui peuvent etre evaluees dans l'application d'une demande concernant une collection particuliere de documents.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... The meta-index 16 thus contains a set of documents that directly correspond to the set of document collections potentially searchable in response to any user query 12.

The collection meta-index 16 documents can be prepared through a preprocessing 22 of base collection indexes 18, 20, often referred to generically...

...present invention.

Preferably, the meta-data of the indexes 18, 20 are directly preprocessed 22 to produce meta-index documents, also referred to as collection **summary** records, of standardized format. Information characteristically (language), if not explicitly (cost), describing the **collection** is stored in the respective **summary** records as fielded text or data.

Thus, the preferred standardized summary record structure preserves a combination of fielded data, term frequencies for contextually distinctive search terms, and proximity information **relating** the various search terms indexed. A **collection summary record** may be generated by either a collection content provider or a collection access provider, though the collection content provider will have more immediate access to the base collection indexes, knowledge of the specific structure 20 of the base collection's index files, and knowledge of the specific **documents** added to the base **collection** since any prior generation of a corresponding summary record structure.

Preferably, the summary record structure is or will be standardized for use by all collection access providers who may provide access to particular base **collections**.

25 By utilizing standardized **summary record** structures, the base **collection** content providers have a standardized basis for supporting collection searching independent of the search algorithms utilized by any particular content access provider. Similarly, the standardized...search terms, excluding stop terms and that do not span a sentence terminator, fixed in sets of two or more terms as they occur in the **documents** of a base collection. In a preferred embodiment of the 20 present invention, term phrases can be chosen to be short series of two...

...summary records are prepared by the collection content providers, or perhaps by a third party service company who operates on behalf of some group of **collection** content providers, each **collection summary record** can be 25 pushed, preferably using a secure Internet protocol, to each of the existing authorized **collection** access providers. The **summary records** can be prepared and pushed to the collection access providers on at least an as needed basis to reflect significant updates in the contents of a base collection. Each time a collection access provider properly receives an updated **summary record**, their **collection meta-index** is correspondingly updated and any prior existing summary record is overwritten or deleted.

Alternately, the content access providers may pull new and updated **summary records** from base **collection** content providers. Again, the actual transfer of the summary records is preferably by a secure Internet protocol. This allows the collection content providers to potentially...

...pulls and therefore the currency of the summary record information that any particular content access provider receives.

The content access provider may directly utilize the **collection summary** 0 **records** to create **collection summary records** for the meta-index 16. However, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the base **collection summary records** are further processed by specific **collection** access providers separately or in parallel with the generation of the base collection indexes to optimize the organization of the collection meta-index to any...

18/5,K/55 (Item 39 from file: 349)
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00418768 **Image available**

REAL TIME STRUCTURED SUMMARY SEARCH ENGINE

MOTEUR DE RECHERCHE SOMMAIRE STRUCTURE FONCTIONNANT EN TEMPS REEL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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STREATCH Paul,

Inventor(s):

REED Jim,

STREATCH Paul,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9809229 A1 19980305

Application: WO 97CA611 19970829 (PCT/WO CA9700611)

Priority Application: CA 2184518 19960830

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN

MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU

ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES

FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD

TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3524

English Abstract

A method of organizing electronic documents for storage and subsequent retrieval, involves storing a summary structure describing the structure of summary records associated with each document. Each structured summary record has at least one field representative of a characteristic of the document. A predetermined number of field values identify the value of the characteristic associated with the field. Predetermined keyword criteria associated with the field values are stored. Each document is analyzed to build a text index listing the occurrence of unique significant words in the document. The text index is compared with the keyword criteria to determine the appropriate field value for the document. For example, one characteristic field might be related to topic, which could have the field values of "financial" or "sports". The preponderance of certain keyword criteria, such as "money" or "shares" would identify the document with the financial topic.

French Abstract

Un procede pour organiser des documents electroniques en vue de leur stockage et extraction ulterieure, consiste a memoriser une structure sommaire decrivant la structure de resumes associes a chaque document. Chaque resume structure a au moins un champ representant une caracteristique du document. Un nombre predetermine de valeurs de champ identifie la valeur de la caracteristique associee audit champ. Des criteres a mot-cle predetermines associes aux valeurs de champ sont mis en memoire. Chaque document est analyse pour construire un index de texte enumerant l'occurrence des mots uniques significatifs dans le document. L'index de texte est compare avec les criteres a mot-cle pour determiner la valeur de champ appropriee pour le document. Par exemple, un champ de caracteristique pourrait etre associe a un sujet, ledit sujet ayant comme valeurs de champ les mots "financier" ou "sport". La preponderance de certains criteres a mot-cle, tels que "argent" ou "actions", identifierait le document comme appartenant au sujet financier.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a "current candidate" and its word count (to be described). At block I 1, the system is also initialized to set the current candidate and **corresponding** At step 12, the system **sets** the **summary record** field name to the next unique field name in the summary structure database starting from the first, and at 13 retrieves from the summary candidate database the next summary candidate (selected candidate) also starting from the first having a field name **matching** the **summary record** field name that has just been **set** . For example, the first **summary record** field name might be "category".

The first summary candidate with a field name category might be "financial" having the criteria keywords noted above.

Next, the...

18/5,K/60 (Item 44 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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11/24 "Image available"

DATABASE SEARCH SUMMARY WITH USER DETERMINED CHARACTERISTICS SYNTHESE D'EXPLORATION DE BASES DE DONNEES A CARACTERISTIQUES DETERMINEES PAR L'UTILISATEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TELTECH RESOURCE NETWORK CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

THOMSON William K,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9512173 A2 19950504

Application: WO 94US11629 19941028 (PCT/WO US9411629)

Priority Application: US 93144767 19931028

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7467

English Abstract

An information storage, searching and retrieval system for large (gigabytes) domains of archived textual data. The system includes multiple query generation processes, a search process, and a presentation of search results that is sorted by category or type and that may be customized based on the professional discipline (or analogous personal characteristic of the user), thereby reducing the amount of time and cost required to retrieve relevant results.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de stockage, de recherche et d'extraction d'informations pour de vastes (gigaoctets) domaines de donnees de textes archivees. Ce systeme comprend plusieurs processus de generation d'interrogations, un processus de recherche, et une presentation des resultats de recherches qui sont tries par categorie ou par type. En outre, ces derniers peuvent etre personnalises en fonction de la categorie professionnelle (ou de caracteristiques personnelles analogues de l'utilisateur), ce qui permet de reduire le temps requis et les couts associes a l'extraction des resultats recherches.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... corresponds to category #2, then all of the documents responsive to the search query that fall within these categories are lumped together in the category "Product Information" in categories set #2. Thus, the same query launched by two users corresponding to different categories will yield the same answer set, but the answer set will be summarized differently for the two individuals, each being tailored to their particular needs. This customization of the summary of the search results facilitates review of the search results, saving time for...

Claim

... documents responsive to the query which fall within various predetermined categories of document types.

11 The system of claim 10 wherein the means for categorizing documents and generating the summary includes a plurality of predetermined sets of categories of document types, each category in a set corresponding to one or more document types.

12 The system of claim 11 wherein the means for generating the summary includes means for customizing the summary for the user by automatically selecting one of the sets of categories for use in preparing the summary, such set of categories being selected based on predetermined criteria relating to the identity of or a personal characteristic of the user, so that the summary for an individual user is automatically customized for the user based on the user's identity or such personal characteristic of the user.

13 The system of claim 10 wherein the means for generating the summary includes a plurality of predetermined sets of categories of document types, each category corresponding to one or more document types, the means for generating the summary further including means for automatically customizing the summary by automatically selecting one of the sets of categories, based...

...such documents were obtained, including means for generating a summary of the number of documents responsive to the query which fall within each of the document types.

15 The system of claim 14 wherein the means for generating the summary includes one or more predetermined sets of categories of document types, each category corresponding to one or more document types, and further includes means for summarizing the number of documents responsive to the query which fall within the various predetermined categories of a selected...

...the summary includes means for customizing the summary for the user by automatically selecting one of the sets of categories for use in preparing the summary, such set of categories being selected based on predetermined

24/5,K/17 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00530655 **Image available**

A SCALABLE SYSTEM FOR CLUSTERING OF LARGE DATABASES HAVING MIXED DATA ATTRIBUTES

SYSTEME A ECHELLE VARIABLE PERMETTANT LE GROUPEMENT DE GRANDES BASES DE DONNEES A ATTRIBUTS DE DONNEES MIXTES

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BRADLEY Paul S,

REINA Cory,

Inventor(s):

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REINA Cory,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9962007 A1 19991202

Application: WO 99US6717 19990329 (PCT/WO US9906717)

Priority Application: US 9883906 19980522; US 9886410 19980522

Designated States: JP US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14550

English Abstract

A scalable clustering algorithm (12) accesses database (10) of records having attributes or data fields of both enumerated discrete and ordered values and brings a portion of the data records into a rapid access memory. A cluster model for the data includes a table of probabilities (160) for the enumerated, discrete data fields of the data records. The cluster model for data fields that are ordered comprises a mean and spread of the cluster. The cluster model is updated from the database records brought into the rapid access memory. Some of the database records in the rapid access memory are summarized and stored within the rapid access memory. A criteria is evaluated to determine if further data should be accessed from the database to further cluster data records in the database. Additional database records in the database are accessed and brought into the rapid access memory for further updating of the cluster model.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un algorithme de groupement a echelle variable (12) qui permet d'accéder a une base de données (10) dans laquelle les enregistrements ont des attributs de champs de données dont les valeurs sont a la fois discretes, enumerees, et ordonnees. L'algorithme permet d'introduire une partie des données dans une memoire a acces rapide. Un modele de groupement pour les données est presente, qui comprend une table de probabilites (160) correspondant aux champs de données discretes, enumerees, des enregistrements de données. Le modele de groupement pour les champs de données ordonnees fournit une indication de moyenne et de variabilite pour le groupement. Le modele est actualise a partir des enregistrements introduits dans la memoire a acces rapide. Certains enregistrements introduits dans la memoire a acces rapide sont resumes et stockes dans ladite memoire. L'evaluation d'un critere permet de determiner s'il convient d'accéder a des données supplementaires depuis la base de données pour poursuivre le groupement d'enregistrements dans ladite base de données. Ensuite, on accede a des enregistrements supplementaires dans la base de données, afin d'introduire ces enregistrements dans la memoire a acces rapide et de poursuivre ainsi l'actualisation du modele de groupement.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... $\sqrt{0.25} = 0.5$. Hence, in the worst
19

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case, the standard deviation is 0. Since it takes values between [0,1], with threshold
the standard deviation of the **probability** by 0/2.

Set CS-Temp = CS - New u CS. Augment the set of previously computed
sufficient statistics CS with the new ones surviving the...

...on sufficient statistics s (corresponding to a sub-cluster) in CS-Temp
Determine the s' , the set of sufficient statistics in CS-Temp with
highest **probability** of membership in the subcluster represented by s .

If the subcluster formed by merging s and s' , denoted by $\text{merge}(s, s')$
is such that the maximum standard deviation along any continuous
dimension is less than 0 or the maximum standard deviation of an entry
in the attribute/ value **probability** table is greater than 0/2 (P in
the range [0, 1]), then add $\text{merge}(s, s')$ to CS-Temp and remove s
and s' from CS-Temp.

Set CS = CS-Temp. Remove from RS all points that went into CS, ($RS = RS$
- CS.) Note that the vectors Sum, Sumsq, values of M and the
attribute/value **probability** tables for the newly-found CS elements were
determined in the subclustering process or in the merge processes. Note
that the function $\text{merge}(s, s')$ simply computes the sufficient statistics
for the sub-cluster summarizing the points in both s and s' (i.e. computes
Sum, Sumsq, K attribute value **probabilities** the sub
cluster consisting of points in s and s'

Data Structures

Data structures used during performance of the clustering evaluation are
found in Figures...

...and an attribute/value probability table P (entries are floats) such as
the table of Figure 9A.

The number M represents the number of database **records** represented by a
given **cluster**. The model includes K entries, one for each cluster.

The vector 'SUM' represents the sum of the weighted contribution of each
of the n continuous...

24/5,K/18 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00505517 **Image available**

METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR USING ATTRIBUTE TRANSITION PROBABILITY MODELS FOR
PRE-FETCHING RESOURCES

PROCEDES ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT D'UTILISER DES MODELES DE PROBABILITE DE
TRANSITION D'ATTRIBUT POUR LA PREEXTRACTION DES RESSOURCES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

ALTSCHULER Steven J,

RIDGEWAY Greg,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9936869 A1 19990722

Application: WO 99US960 19990115 (PCT/WO US9900960)

Priority Application: US 987898 19980115

Designated States: JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 25867

English Abstract

Building resource (e.g., Internet content) and attribute transition probability models and using such models for pre-fetching resources, editing resource link topology, building resource link topology templates, and collaborative filtering.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne la construction de modeles de probabilite de transition de ressources (par exemple, de contenu Internet) et d'attribut et l'utilisation de ces modeles pour la preextraction de ces ressources, pour l'edition de la topologie des liens des ressources, pour la construction de gabarits de la topologie des liens des ressources et pour le filtrage cooperatif.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... are available in
faster memory.

As discussed above with reference to Figure 35,
users may be clustered to define a number of transition
probability matrices. To reiterate, free parameters of a
probabilistic model that might have generated the usage
log data are estimated. These free parameters are used
to...

...the associated
transition probability matrices. Thus, when a new user
arrives at an Internet site, that user is classified into
one (or more) of the clusters of users. The probability
that the new user belongs to a given cluster k of the m
clusters can be determined as follows.

$$b_{li}(k) = p(l \rightarrow k | n(k), (,)P, (,)p)$$

1 5 0C P(n(k)...

...the new user may be determined to belong to the
(k)
cluster having the maximum value for 81 Alternatively,
since all of the 81 (k) values should have a value between 0
and 1, the new user may be determined to partly belong to
all of the clusters, in a proportion determined by the

(k)
probability 81
Determining a pre-fetch resource occurs as
follows. If the new user is determined to belong to only
one cluster of users, the transition probability matrix
from that cluster of users is used to determine the most
-7 7

likely resource to be requested given the last resource
requested. If, on the other hand, the new user is
determined to partially belong to all of the m clusters
of users, the transition probability matrices associated
with the clusters of users, as weighed by the
(k)

probabilities 81 f are used to determine the most likely
resource to be requested given the last resource
requested.

(section...

24/5,K/22 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00429969 **Image available**

ALIGNMENT-BASED SIMILARITY SCORING METHODS FOR QUANTIFYING THE DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN RELATED BIOPOLYMER SEQUENCES
PROCEDES D'EVALUATION DES SIMILITUDES PAR ALIGNEMENT QUANTIFIANT LES
DIFFERENCES ENTRE DES SEQUENCES APPARENTEES DE BIOPOLYMERES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE PERKIN-ELMER CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

SHARAF Muhammad A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Parent: WO 9820433 A1 19980514

Application: WO 97US19491 19971028 (PCT/WO US9719491)

Priority Application: US 96744490 19961106

Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
JP

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: C12Q-01:68

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6252

English Abstract

Methods for assigning a quantitative score to the relatedness of aligned polymorphic biopolymer sequences such that small differences between otherwise identical sequences are highlighted are disclosed, including computer systems and program storage devices for carrying out the methods on a computer. Specifically, the methods of the invention comprise the steps of providing a test sequence and a basis set of sequences such that the test sequence and a basis set of sequences are aligned; determining the identity of a monomer unit at a position m in the test sequence; assigning a value of 1 to a local matching probability x_m if the monomer unit at position m in the test sequence matches any members of the basis set at position m , or, assigning a value of between 0 and 1 to a local matching probability x_m if the monomer unit at position m in the test sequence does not match any members of the basis set at position m . In a preferred embodiment, the above method is performed at a plurality of sequence locations and the local matching probabilities are multiplied together to provide a global matching probability.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur des procedes d'attribution d'un indice quantitatif de parente entre des sequences alignees de biopolymeres polymorphes permettant de mettre en evidence de petites differences entre des sequences sinon identiques, et sur les systemes informatiques et les dispositifs de stockage de programmes permettant la mise en oeuvre informatisee desdits procedes. Ces procedes comprennent specifiquement les etapes suivantes: recueillir une sequence d'essai et un ensemble de base de sequences qui sont disposes de maniere a etre alignes; determiner l'identite d'un monomere en position m de la sequence d'essai; attribuer la valeur 1 a une probabilite locale de correspondance x_m lorsque le monomere en position m dans la sequence d'essai correspond a l'un des elements de l'ensemble de base en position m , ou attribuer une valeur entre 0 et 1 a la probabilite locale de correspondance x_m lorsque le monomere en position m de la sequence d'essai ne correspond a aucun des elements de l'ensemble de base en position m . Dans la variante preferee, le susdit procede s'effectue pour differents emplacements de sequences, et les probabilites locales de correspondance sont multipliees entre elles pour fournir une probabilite globale de correspondance

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... unit at position m in the test sequence does not match any of the members of the basis set at position m , the local matching probability x_m is assigned a value of between 0 and 1. Conceptually, x_m corresponds to a maximum probability that a monomer unit is in fact present at position m in at least one of the basis templates used to generate the basis...

...monomer unit is not represented at position m in any of the members of the basis set, the method of the invention assigns a finite probability that such monomer unit is in fact present in the population of basis templates used to generate the basis set, but is present at levels...

...when the monomer unit at position m does not match the members of the basis set of N sequences is according to the relation $X_0 = 0 - P)$ " where p is a number between 0 and 1 and n is the number of sequences in the basis set having an element at position m . Note that when the sequences of the basis set overlap at every position m , then $n=N$ for each position m . However...

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Jan W3
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File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Dec
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 202: Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2004/Jan 20
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File 65: Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Jan W4
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File 144: Pascal 1973-2004/Jan W3
(c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Jan W3
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Dec
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 583: Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 266: FEDRIP 2004/Dec
Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jan W2
(c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2004/Dec
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co

Set	Items	Description
S1	7844	(SUMMARIZED OR SUMMARISED OR SUMMARY) (1W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMB- ER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR RESULT? ?)
S2	6701	(SUMMARIZED OR SUMMARISED OR SUMMARY) (5N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S3	1435145	(AVERAGE OR AVG OR EXPECTED) (1W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR - NUMERAL? ? OR RESULT? ?) OR MEAN
S4	7849095	RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR ITEM? ? OR ELEME- NT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PRODUCT? ? OR MERCHANDISE? ?
S5	2745248	IMAGE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRA- PHIC? ?
S6	4095660	PROFILE? ? OR USER? ? OR CONSUMER? ? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR BUY- ER? ? OR PURCHASER? ? OR SHOPPER? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR PERSON? N? ? OR PEOPLE? ?
S7	836420	S4:S6(5N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S8	6731153	RECOMMEND? OR PREDICT? OR GUESS??? OR SUGGEST? OR REFER? ? OR REFERRAL? ? OR REFERRING OR FORECAST??? OR PROBABILIT?
S9	22209	S1:S3(7N)S4:S6(7N) (COMPAR? OR CORRELAT? OR MATCH??? OR REL- ATE? ? OR RELATING OR SIMILAR? OR LIKEN??? OR CORRESPOND? OR - ASSOCIAT? OR JUDG??? OR WEIGH??? OR MEASUR???)
S10	44662	(VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?) (5N) (RA- NGE? ? OR SERIES OR BETWEEN OR "FROM") (5N) (ZERO OR 0) (5N) (ONE OR 1)
S11	232	S1:S2 AND S7 AND S8
S12	34	S11 AND S9
S13	28	RD (unique items)
S14	115	S1:S2(5N)S4:S6(5N) (COMPAR? OR CORRELAT? OR MATCH??? OR REL- ATE? ? OR RELATING OR SIMILAR? OR LIKEN??? OR CORRESPOND? OR - ASSOCIAT? OR JUDG??? OR WEIGH??? OR MEASUR???)
S15	74	S14 AND S7:S8
S16	56	RD (unique items)
S17	33	S16 NOT (S13 OR PY=2001:2004)
S18	76	S10(20N)PROBABILIT?(20N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S19	57	RD (unique items)
S20	49	S19 NOT PY=2001:2004

13/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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0011248 E.I. No: EIP01204958597
Title: **Image retrieval using hierarchical self-organizing feature maps**
Author: Sethi, I.K.; Coman, I.
Corporate Source: Wayne State Univ, Detroit, MI, United States
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1999 Pattern Recognition in Practice (PRP VI)
Conference Location: Vlieland, Neth Conference Date: 19990602-19990604
E.I. Conference No.: 56190
Source: Pattern Recognition Letters v 20 n 11-13 Nov 1999. p 1337-1345
Publication Year: 1999
CODEN: PRLEDG ISSN: 0167-8655
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); G; (General Review)
Journal Announcement: 0105W2

Abstract: This paper presents a scheme for **image** retrieval that lets a **user** retrieve **images** either by exploring **summary** views of the **image** **collection** at different levels or by **similarity** retrieval using query **images**. The proposed scheme is based on image clustering through a hierarchy of self-organizing feature maps. While the **suggested** scheme can work with any kind of low-level feature representation of images, our implementation and description of the system is centered on the use of image color information. Experimental results using a database of 2100 images are presented to show the efficacy of the **suggested** scheme.
(Author abstract) 15 Refs.

Descriptors: *Pattern matching; Query languages; Image analysis; Information retrieval; Color image processing; Hierarchical systems; Data structures

Identifiers: Exploration-based retrievals; Self-organizing feature maps
Classification Codes:

723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.3 (Database Systems); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 741.1 (Light & Optics)
723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 903 (Information Science); 741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 74 (LIGHT & OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY)

13/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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02968469 E.I. Monthly No: EI9010123291
Title: **Methods of digraph representation and cluster analysis for analyzing free association.**
Author: Miyamoto, S.; Suga, S.; Oi, K.
Corporate Source: Univ of Tsukuba, Inst of Inf Sci & Electron, Tsukuba, Jpn
Source: IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics v 20 n 3 May-Jun 1990 p 695-701
Publication Year: 1990
CODEN: ISYMAW ISSN: 0018-9472
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9010

Abstract: A method for constructing two measures of association between a pair of words that distribute over a sequence is developed. The association measures are used for digraph representation and cluster analysis. In particular, study of a measure for cluster analysis leads to a new algorithm for hierarchical agglomerative clustering. The digraph representation and the cluster analysis are applied to data of free (psychological) association obtained from a questionnaire survey on the living environment of local residents. The two association measures are interpreted as estimates of probabilistic parameters. Hence, methods of

hypothesis testing are developed for showing differences of structures of the free **associations** between two different populations. The results of the analysis of the association data are **summarized** into figures of digraphs and **clusters** that show structures of free **associations** of **groups** of **people**. 7 Refs.

Descriptors: SYSTEMS SCIENCE AND CYBERNETICS--*Cognitive Systems; MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES--Graph Theory; STATISTICAL METHODS--Statistical Tests; **PROBABILITY** --Random Processes

Identifiers: CLUSTER ANALYSIS; COGNITIVE SCIENCE; PATTERN CLUSTERING METHODS; HIERARCHICAL AGGLOMERATIVE CLUSTERING; DIGRAPH REPRESENTATION; FREE ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS

Classification Codes:

912 (Industrial Engineering & Management); 921 (Applied Mathematics);
922 (Statistical Methods)
91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

20/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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01860425 E.I. Monthly No: EI8604028002 E.I. Yearly No: EI86021560
Title: **PROBABILISTIC LOGIC.**
Author: Nilsson, Nils J,
Corporate Source: Stanford Univ, Computer Science Dep, Stanford, CA, USA
Source: Artificial Intelligence v 28 n 1 Feb 1986 p 71-87
Publication Year: 1986
CODEN: AINTBB ISSN: 0374-2539
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 8604

Abstract: Because many artificial intelligence applications require the ability to reason with uncertain knowledge, it is important to seek appropriate generalizations of logic for that case. We present here a semantical generalization of logic in which the truth **values** of sentences are **probability values** (**between** 0 and 1). Our generalization applies to any logical system for which the consistency of a finite **set** of sentences can be established. The method described in the present paper combines logic with **probability** theory in such a way that probabilistic logical entailment reduces to ordinary logical entailment when the probabilities of all sentences are either 0 or 1. (Author abstract) 18 refs.

Descriptors: *COMPUTER METATHEORY--*Formal Logic; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ; PROBABILITY
Identifiers: **PROBABILISTIC LOGIC**
Classification Codes:
723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

20/5/9 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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1905289
Recent developments in the theory of information retrieval.
Book Title: Report No: ED 232 691
Author(s): Bookstein, A
(29 pages)
Publication Date: Dec 1982
Publisher: Royal Inst. of Tech.
Language: English
Place of Publication: Sweden
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 1900

Recently considerable attention has been given in the online information retrieval literature to techniques for producing a weighted output of documents in response to a request. One approach tries to maintain the form of and relationships among requests as they appear in current Boolean logic-based systems, while extending it to permit a weighted output. It is based on the mathematics of fuzzy- **set** theory, which assigns each potential member of a **set** a degree of membership **between zero** and **one** with intermediate **values** denoting partial membership in the **set**. Another approach is based on the mathematics of **probability**. It represents requests by **sets** of terms, and, by means of feedback information, assigns a weight to each term. Documents are ordered by the sum of weights of the terms in the request that match those in the documents. This paper provides an overview of both approaches and their advantages and disadvantages.

Descriptors: Documentation; Information retrieval
Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

20/5/48 (Item 11 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

00991734 Genuine Article#: FL890 Number of References: 21

Title: A COMPUTER-SIMULATION STUDY OF CAVITIES IN THE HARD DISK FLUID AND CRYSTAL

Author(s): SPEEDY RJ; REISS H

Corporate Source: VICTORIA UNIV WELLINGTON, DEPT CHEM, POB
600/WELLINGTON//NEW ZEALAND//; UNIV CALIF LOS ANGELES, DEPT CHEM &
BIOCHEM/LOS ANGELES//CA/90025

Journal: MOLECULAR PHYSICS, 1991, V72, N5, P1015-1033

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: NEW ZEALAND; USA

Subfile: SciSearch; CC PHYS--Current Contents, Physical, Chemical & Earth
Sciences

Journal Subject Category: PHYSICS, ATOMIC, MOLECULAR & CHEMICAL

Abstract: The number and size of the cavities in a hard disc fluid and crystal are calculated in a computer simulation experiment. A cavity is a region where there is sufficient space to insert another disc. In the higher-density fluid and in the crystal the number of cavities per disc, $n(c)$, closely follows the exact one-dimensional result $n(c) = \exp(-z p V / RT)$, where z is the density relative to close packing, over 40 orders of magnitude. The average size of the cavities, $\langle v \rangle$, varies by only 3.5 orders of magnitude in the same density range, and, to within about 20%, $\langle v \rangle$ varies as $\langle v \rangle = [\sigma / (p V / RT - 1)]^2$, where σ is the disc diameter. Across the freezing transition $n(c)$ $\langle v \rangle$ is exactly constant. When the crystal melts to a fluid the number of cavities increases by about 50% and their size decreases in proportion, but their surface-to-volume ratio only decreases by 5%, showing that they have a more compact shape in the fluid. Above one-half of the close-packed density the computed values of $n(c)$ and $\langle v \rangle$ are represented precisely by $\ln n(c) = 1 - p V / RT - F(z)$ and $\ln \langle v \rangle = \Delta S / R - \ln (N / V) + F(z)$, where ΔS is the entropy relative to the ideal gas. $F(z)$ is exactly zero in one dimension, and we find empirically that in two dimensions $F(z) = -0.25 + 2 \ln z$ in the crystal and $F(z) = -2.2 - 2 \ln z$ in the dense fluid. The number of vacancies per disc, $n(v)$, in the crystal is measured and can be represented by $n(v) = n(c) / [2(z - 0.75)]$. At low density there is a large cavity that percolates. At $z = 0.237 \pm 0.003$ there is equal probability of a cavity or a cluster percolating. The number of cavities reaches a maximum of one for every three discs at $z = 0.38$. Relations between cavity, cell and free volume theories are discussed empirically and theoretically.

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Jan 26
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 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Jan 26
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 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Jan 26
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 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Jan 26
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 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
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 (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Jan W3
 (c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.

Set	Items	Description
S1	11124	(VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?) (5N) (RANGE? ? OR SERIES OR BETWEEN OR "FROM") (5N) (ZERO OR 0) (5N) (ONE OR 1)
S2	62	S1(20N)PROBABILIT??? (20N) (GROUP???? OR SET? ? OR CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ?)
S3	52	RD (unique items)
64	39	S3 NOT PD>20000331

4/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01790297 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16293697 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Extending probability to fuzzy probability. (includes related articles on a
mathematical definition of a fuzzy event, and on a mathematical
definition of linguistic probability) (Technical)
Hoffman, Mark E.
AI Expert, v9, n12, p38(4)
Dec, 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical ISSN: 0888-3785 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1893 LINE COUNT: 00156

... E can be calculated as the sum of the probability of each ω that is a member of E, or as the sum of the probability of each ω times its membership in E.

Mathematical Expression Omitted|

Let E be a fuzzy event. $\mu_{\text{sub.E}}(\omega)$ is the membership of ω in E. The membership can be any value between 0 and 1, inclusive, $\mu_{\text{sub.E}}(\omega)$ subset or equal to $[0, 1]$. The probability of E is calculated as the sum of the probability of each ω times its membership.

Mathematical Expression Omitted|

Let $\omega = \{\omega_{\text{sub.1}}, \dots, \omega_{\text{sub.n}}\}$ be a sample space. $P(x)$ is the linguistic probability of element $\omega_{\text{sub.i}}$. A linguistic probability is a fuzzy set of probabilities where each element p has a degree of membership.

Mathematical Expression Omitted|

The sum of the probabilities of the $\omega_{\text{sub.i}}$'s...

4/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
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01502706 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11961851 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
What's the code? The Classic Knight's tour problem. (includes The Knight's
Tour--Intro to Heuristics) (Tutorial)
Stafford, Dave
Computer Shopper, v12, n3, p679(3)
March, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1913 LINE COUNT: 00135

... how this works.

If Count is 1 and we find another move as good as Best, then Count is incremented. If random (Count) returns a zero (it will return a number between 0 and Count--in this case a 0 or 1), then Best is set to NewMove. The probability is 0.5. If we subsequently find another good move, then the probability will be 0.33. The fourth move will have a probability of 0.25 (and so on).

2. An even better method is to examine each candidate move in random order and simply keep track of...

4/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01318760 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07948020 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A highly random random-number generator.
Elkins, T.A.
Computer Language, v6, n12, p59(5)
Dec, 1989
ISSN: 0749-2839 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2377 LINE COUNT: 00171

... of my random numbers. Accordingly, whenever any of the random-number generator's three sections is outside the range 0-32,767, a flag is **set**. Any sum where the flag is **set** is then discarded for output purposes, and the system loops.

With all this code, however, the end results are very interesting. Each section contributes equally probable **integers between 0 and 32,767**. Three such **integers** are summed and the result is constrained into this same **range**, where every number has the same **probability** of occurrence. Figure 1 illustrates a perfect system mod 3.

Notice that each of the possible numbers 0, 1, and 2 is used three times in each column in generating each final number 0, 1, and 2. It follows that the **probability** of each value 0, 1, and 2 is just 1/3. Few Run-random random-number generators can make such a claim. Unfortunately, this one...

4/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01284581 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07240867 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Re-create reality in a spreadsheet. (using **at-RAND**) (includes related article on producing random numbers)
Genis, Richard C.
Lotus, v5, n1, p59(4)
Jan, 1989
ISSN: 8756-7334 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2379 LINE COUNT: 00179

... d replace the slip and pull again to determine the service time of the second visitor. She'd repeat the process until she developed a **set** of random arrival intervals and service times for 15 visitors.

Computer software eliminates the need for such devices. In particular, 1 -2-3 and Symphony provide the function @RAND, which returns a fractional **number between 0 and 1**, noninclusive. These **numbers** can be used to represent **probabilities**, but there will be many more than the 100 possibilities you'd get with the pieces of paper in the hat. The number will be...

4/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01277003 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07375372
Selecting an uncertainty management system. (technical)
Rothman, Peter
AI Expert, v4, n7, p56(7)
July, 1989
DOCUMENT TYPE: technical ISSN: 0888-3785 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: Bayes' rule. Certainty factors use heuristic measures of belief and disbelief in a given hypothesis. Dempster-Shafer evidential reasoning applies a mathematical theory which modifies **probability** theory by reflecting the unknown value of a variable. Fuzzy logic arises from fuzzy **set** theory, an extension of **set** theory in which the **set** membership function may assume **values between zero and one**. Commercially available expert system development tools are evaluated for their UMS features.

4/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01258464 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07160557 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Is it a fluke? (probability, sample data, and management decisions)
(includes related article on origins of probability theory)
Gardner, Everette S., Jr.
Lotus, v4, n12, p62(5)
Dec, 1988
ISSN: 8756-7334 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2155 LINE COUNT: 00157

... manager problem, the number of successes is the number of sales made, 12. The number of trials is the number of calls made, 100. The probability of success in one trial is 25%. Enter 12 in cell D4, enter 100 in cell D5, and enter .25 (or 25%) in cell D6. Cell D17 displays 0.06%, the probability that 100 calls will result in exactly 12 sales.

Before going on, change the values in range D4..D6 back to 0, 4, and 1/6.

THE PROBABILITY TABLE

The table gives you a more complete listing of the probability information pertaining to a sampling problem. To set up the table, first enter the labels shown in cell F5 and in range G2..15. Enter a backslash and a hyphen (\-) in cell G3...

4/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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4661273 Supplier Number: 46381772 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Irregular tooth spacing reduces roller cone bit tracking problems
The Oil and Gas Journal, p84
May 13, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 2352

... The algorithm requires the tooth count and row diameter as inputs, applies pertinent engineering constraints (for example, minimum section between adjacent inserts), and produces a set of ranked anti-tracking insert layouts.

The tracking coefficient, called trackability, is also used to compare manually chosen pitching schemes and determine the best selection for a given design. Trackability numbers range between zero (least likely to track) and one (most likely to track) and are similar to probability coefficients.

Laboratory trackability tests were performed on a drilling machine. This apparatus is a vertical lathe engineered to accept a 6-ft diameter rock cylinder...

4/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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12139026 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 61030009 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Designing cellular manufacturing systems with dynamic part populations.
WICKS, ELIN M.; REASOR, RODERICK J.
IIE Transactions, 31, 1, 11
Jan, 1999
ISSN: 0740-817X LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 7082 LINE COUNT: 00625

... pool according to the integer portion of the expected number of copies. The fractional portions are normalized to sum to one and are treated as probabilities during the selection process to fill out the rest of the mating pool. A uniform number between zero and one is generated and the corresponding solution receives an additional copy in the mating pool. The probability of the solution receiving another copy is set equal to zero. This process continues, with each population member

receiving at most one additional copy, until the mating pool is full. In this research...

4/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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11965919 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 60598651 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Industry Distributional Characteristics of Financial Ratios: An Acquisition
Theory Application.
Cudd, Mike; Duggal, Rakesh
Financial Review, 35, 1, 105
Feb, 2000
ISSN: 0732-8516 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 5629 LINE COUNT: 00533

... as:
$$\frac{(f.sub.1)(p/i = \text{acquired})}{(f.sub.2)(p/i = \text{unacquired})} \text{ (greater than or equal to) } (4)$$

Following Palepu's (1986) procedure, the **probability** of acquisition is computed for each firm in the estimation sample, based on the generated logit model. The observations are **grouped** into ten equal intervals according to the **probability** of acquisition (refer to Table 3). For Model 1, which is based on Palepu's original variable **set**, the **probabilities** range from zero to 0.690. The **number** of acquired and unacquired firms falling within each interval is expressed as a percentage of the total of acquired and unacquired firms within the sample, respectively. In Figure 1, the midpoint of each **probability** interval for the acquired firms is plotted against the percentage of acquired firms in the interval. A similar plot is produced for the unacquired firms...

4/3,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11680339 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58632789 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Option-Implied Risk-Neutral Distributions and Implied Binomial Trees: A
Literature Review. (Statistical Data Included)
JACKWERTH, JENS CARSTEN
Journal of Derivatives, 7, 2, 66
Winter, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 1074-1240
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 11339 LINE COUNT: 00944

... previous step, and they expire at the next time step. Thus, options with different maturities can be incorporated; but in order to obtain the required **set** of option prices, extensive interpolation and extrapolation using the observed option prices is needed.
Also, the tree is not necessarily arbitrage-free, since negative **probabilities** can occur. These negative **probabilities** have to be reset to **values between zero and one** in an ad hoc fashion. As a result, Derman and Kani (1994) trees become numerically unstable, especially when the number of steps is large.
For...

4/3,K/11 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11515646 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57102329 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Renal effects of low-level environmental cadmium exposure: 5-year follow-up
of a subcohort from the Cadmibel study.
Hotz, P; Buchet, J P; Bernard, A; Lison, D; Lauwerys, R
Lancet, 354, 9189, 1508

Oct 30, 1999

ISSN: 0099-5355

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 4970

LINE COUNT: 00659

... 9 1.4

(.1)Quartiles. ((dagger)) 95th centile at baseline.(9)

We hypothesised that a higher excretion of the indicator at the baseline examination increased the probability of an unfavourable outcome, and conversely. Thus, an ideal likelihood ratio should be 0 in the lowest probability group (lowest quartile) and infinite odds ratio in the highest probability group (highest quartile). In practice, a test is of no value when it has a likelihood ratio of 1.0, likelihood ratios between 0 and 2.0 are of doubtful significance, and values greater than 10 or less than 0.1 for the high and low probability category, respectively, indicate that the test has a good discriminatory power.(16)

Table 4: Likelihood ratios

	Men Participants (n=208)
Age (years)	
Overall	45.2...

4/3,K/12 (Item 5 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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10856048 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54010770 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Probability-based DCF: an alternative to point-value estimates.(discounted cash flow)

Nygard, Wayne; Razaire, Christophe

Appraisal Journal, 67, 1, 68(7)

Jan, 1999

ISSN: 0003-7087

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3518

LINE COUNT: 00273

... NPV) is calculated. This NPV is extracted after each run. (Table 1 shows the calculation of the NPV on one run.) All NPVs are then set in decreasing order and matched with their rank (one to 1,000). Each rank is then divided by 1,000, the total number of runs, giving 1,000 percentage numbers varying between 0% and 100%.

The final step constructs a curve using the range of possible appraised values (the NPV results of the runs) as the X-axis and the corresponding 0%-100% values as the Y-axis (ILLUSTRATION FOR FIGURE 1 OMITTED). This curve will be unique to the analysis conducted because the probability distributions chosen for each factor are unique to that analysis. In mathematical terms, the curve represents a cumulative distribution function. For each NPV chosen, the...

4/3,K/13 (Item 6 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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10732397 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53526833 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Semiparametric regression for repeated outcomes with nonignorable nonresponse.

Rotnitzky, Andrea; Robins, James M.; Scharfstein, Daniel O.

Journal of the American Statistical Association, 93, 444, 1321(1)

Dec, 1998

ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 17876 LINE COUNT: 01533

... vectors of dimension 16. Furthermore, because in our analysis only monotone patterns of response were possible, the summation defining $((A_{sub.i})_{sup.(2)})(\alpha)$ ranges only over the values of r in the set $H = \{(0, 0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1, 0)\}$. Notice that setting both $((A_{sub.i})_{sup.(1)})(\alpha)$ and $((d_{sup.(2)})(X_{sub.i}); (\beta))$ identically equal to 0 amounts to separately estimating the nonresponse probabilities from the solution of $((\sigma_{sub.i})(A_{sub.i})_{sup.(2)})(\alpha) = 0$ and then estimating (β) from the solution to (9) with $(\pi...$

4/3,K/14 (Item 7 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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10470773 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21146562 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Competing Risk Analysis of Men Aged 55 to 74 Years at Diagnosis Managed Conservatively for Clinically Localized Prostate Cancer.
Albertsen, Peter C.; Hanley, James A.; Gleason, Donald F.; Barry, Michael J.
JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, v280, n11, p975(1) Sept 16, 1998
ISSN: 0098-7484 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5826 LINE COUNT: 00588

... ratio, 1.9; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.6-2.2 after adjustment for age compared with patients who had few or no comorbidities). The probability of dying from prostate cancer, however, was comparable between these 2 groups of patients (mortality rate ratio, 1.26; 95% CI, 0.95- 1.69). The number of patients with Charlson scores of 0 to 1 and 2 or more is listed by patient age and Gleason score in Table 2.
Preliminary analysis of the data also revealed a significant impact...

4/3,K/15 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09025069 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18765954 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Teenage employment and the spatial isolation of minority and poverty households. (Comment)
O'Regan, Katherine M.; Quigley, John M.
Journal of Human Resources, v31, n3, p692(11) Summer, 1996
ISSN: 0022-166X LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4166 LINE COUNT: 00383

... $sub.ij$) is the exposure of the i th group to members of group j . $(n_{sub.it})$ and $(n_{sub.jt})$ are the number of group i and group j people in tract t , $(N_{sub.i})$ is the total number of group i people in the MSA, and $(N_{sub.t})$ is the total number of people in tract t . The index number, which ranges from 0 to 1, measures the probability, for the average member of group i , that a randomly picked resident of his or her census tract is a member of group j .
Social isolation of minority households decreases their contact with both non-minority (white) and nonpoor households. We presume that exposure to whites, who have...

4/3,K/16 (Item 9 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08777181 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18331624 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
R&D project selection and scheduling with a filtered beam search approach.

Coffin, Mark A.; Taylor, Bernard W., III

IIE Transactions, v28, n2, p167(10)

Feb, 1996

ISSN: 0740-817X

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 7318

LINE COUNT: 00601

... levels are 500 budget units, 50 researchers, 150 units of X and 200 units of Y.

The constraint levels are increased for each successive problem- set size to reflect a more realistic selection process. As the problem size increases (i.e., number of projects under consideration) it is likely that the number of projects selected will also increase.

For each project, values for budget, profit (return), probability of success, number of researchers, facilities required and duration of each facility, and the sequence of facilities are generated randomly by the Monte Carlo method. The budget requirement for individual projects is defined by a uniform distribution between 1 and 50 units. Profit (return) is computed by generating a random value between 1 and 5 and multiplying this number by the budget value. The probability of success is described by a uniform distribution from 0.5 to 1.0. The number of researchers is defined by a uniform (integer) distribution from 1 to 5. The number and sequence of facilities required and the duration...

4/3,K/17 (Item 10 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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08721111 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18365675 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

A pattern recognition algorithm for an x control chart.

Cheng, Chuen-Sheng; Hubele, Norma Faris

IIE Transactions, v28, n3, p215(10)

March, 1996

ISSN: 0740-817X

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 5940

LINE COUNT: 00494

... and lower control limits are 3 and -3, respectively. The zones and subgroup averages for this chart are shown in Fig. 2. With a threshold value of 1, the features extracted from the observed line segments or time series on the control chart are abcbab. If the threshold value is set at 0.5, the primitives extracted from this set are accbac. Assuming all subgroups are independent, the transition probability of the subgroup 3 observation being in zone 4 and subgroup 4 observation being in zone 5 is (Mathematical Expression Omitted) (Mathematical Expression omitted). The...

4/3,K/18 (Item 11 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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08701926 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18309405 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Irregular tooth spacing reduces roller cone bit tracking problems.

Kenner, John V.; Boylan, Turlach P.

Oil and Gas Journal, v94, n20, p85(5)

May 13, 1996

ISSN: 0030-1388

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2613

LINE COUNT: 00216

... The algorithm requires the tooth count and row diameter as inputs, applies pertinent engineering constraints (for example, minimum section between adjacent inserts), and produces a set of ranked antitracking insert layouts.

The tracking coefficient, called trackability, is also used to compare manually chosen pitching schemes and determine the best selection for a given design. Trackability numbers range between zero (least likely to track) and one (most likely to track) and are similar to probability coefficients.

Experimental results

Laboratory trackability tests were performed on a drilling machine.
This apparatus is a vertical lathe engineered to accept a 6-ft diameter...

4/3,K/19 (Item 12 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08650099 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18125022 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Using probabilistic risk analysis to improve risk management. (includes
related profile on the author)
Jablonowski, Mark
Risk Management, v43, n3, p23(5)
March, 1996
ISSN: 0035-5593 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2493 LINE COUNT: 00204

... C and D is shown in Figure 2.
When using larger event trees that describe more complex processes, we
can perform simulations using the calculated **probabilities** as inputs.
Simulations use random numbers based on these inputs to emulate real-world
probabilistic events. Each simulation, usually generated by computer,
represents a possible loss scenario. Loss data resulting from a large
number of these simulations could be **grouped** into **ranges** such as 0
to \$ 1 million, \$ 1 million to \$10 million and so on. In this way, we can
construct discrete loss **probability** distributions for our exposure.
... **probability** -loss graphs, these distributions give us a more
complete picture of the risk associated with a given exposure than merely
plotting the outcomes of individual...

4/3,K/20 (Item 13 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08415407 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17793011 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
How to figure odds in forecasting acquisition results. (discounted cash
flow) (includes related articles)
Razaire, Christophe
Mergers & Acquisitions, 30, n3, 6(6)
Nov-Dec, 1995
ISSN: 0026-0010 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3610 LINE COUNT: 00280

... are then instantly classified in decreasing order using one command
(in Microsoft Excel, "Sort"). Each value is given its rank in the
decreasing order from 1 to 1,000; this rank is divided by the total
number of values (or 1,000), producing a **series** of increasing
percentages from 0 to 100%. The percentages, in effect the **probabilities**
that a target will end up being worth more than a given price, are charted
on a horizontal axis and the values related to these odds are charted on a
vertical axis. Each **set** of percentages/values is represented as a dot,
generating the curve shown in Exhibit 2.
We think that this curve is a significant pricing tool...

4/3,K/21 (Item 14 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08279711 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17587576 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Diagnostic trends of disabled social security beneficiaries, 1986-93.
Ferron, Donald T.
Social Security Bulletin, 58, n3, 15-31
Fall, 1995
ISSN: 0037-7910 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5766 LINE COUNT: 00489

... standard error of the difference, 4.6 percent, is therefore approximately equal to 0.62 percent. Since $4.6 > 2 \times 0.62$ or $4.6 > 1.24$, the difference is significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

If instead of testing precisely one difference between two percentages or numbers at the 0.05 level of significance, multiple sets of differences were tested, each at that level, then the probability of finding a significant difference when, in fact, there is no difference, will be larger than the 0.05 level. The test described here is at the 0.05 level for a difference between two percentages or numbers.

Approximations of the standard errors of the estimated percentage of persons and number of persons from the 1-percent file are shown in tables I and II, respectively. These estimates were used to fit regression curves to provide estimates of approximate standard errors...

4/3,K/22 (Item 15 from file: 148)
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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004168 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16952265 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
 Valuing food safety in experimental auction markets.
 Hayes, Dermot J.; Shogren, Jason F.; Shin, Seung Youll; Kliebenstein, James B.
 American Journal of Agricultural Economics, v77, n1, p40(14)
 Feb, 1995
 ISSN: 0002-9092 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
 WORD COUNT: 7159 LINE COUNT: 00584

... Salmonella risk treatments. Note the relatively wide range in option price bids before trial 11. All six treatments were identical before trial 11. No objective probabilities were known at this point. Differences prior to trial 11 can therefore be attributed to differences among the six groups in terms of market prices and group dynamics. The mean values of trials 7 through 10 ranged from \$0.44 to \$1.32. This range exceeds that obtained when alternative pathogens were used.

Before trial 11, the subjects were given the information on the probability of illness. As expected, figure 3 reveals that average option price bids increased when participants discovered that there was a 1 in 13.7 chance...

4/3,K/23 (Item 16 from file: 148)
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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07308211 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15637823 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
 Direct measurement of hidden labor.
 Koopmans, Carl C.
 Applied Economics, v26, n6, p575(7)
 June, 1994
 ISSN: 0003-6846 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
 WORD COUNT: 4620 LINE COUNT: 00410

...	0.21 (0.20)	-1.04	
living alone	0.40 (0.23)		1.71
living with parents	0.73 (0.28)		2.62
other	reference group		
EDUCATION			
higher vocational/university	0.36 (0.21)		1.74
other	reference group		
LABOUR MARKET POSITION			
pursuing an education	1.16 (0.34)		3.37
other (with job, unemployed)	reference group		

housewife (husband)	-0.37 (0.22)	- 1 .65
disabled	-0.57 (0.35)	- 1 .64

HOUSE OWNERSHIP

owner-occupier	- 0 .21 (0 .15)	- 1 .35
rented accommodation	reference group	

MARGINAL RATE

rate (between 0 and 1)(a)	0 .75 (0 .42)	1
-----------------------------	----------------	---

.80

Number of observations: 966.

Standard errors in brackets.

a Combined marginal rate of taxation, income-dependent rent subsidy and income-dependent social security benefits.

Table 2. **Probability** of demand participation (logit), households

Constant	-1.80 (0.27)
t-value	

HOUSEHOLD LIFE CYCLE

couple with young children/ one adult with children	0.38...
--	---------

4/3,K/24 (Item 17 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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06757607 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14586858 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Calculating the probability of rare events: why settle for an approximation? (Articles)
Luft, Harold S.; Brown, Byron Wm. Jr.
Health Services Research, v28, n4, p419(21)
Oct, 1993
ISSN: 0017-9124 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 5886 LINE COUNT: 00461

... 5. Again, standard statistical packages usually have a component available to calculate tail probabilities based on the Poisson distribution.

A fourth approach to calculating the **probability** of observing a given number of deaths is simulation. This allows one to estimate the actual distribution of outcomes likely in a **set** of patients, each of whom has a specific **probability** of dying. The approach is straightforward. A **number** is drawn from a uniform random distribution with a **range** from 0 to 1. If the **number** drawn is less than the patient's **probability** of dying, the patient is counted as dead, otherwise, alive. A new number is drawn for each patient in the hospital, thus obtaining an "observed" number of deaths given a single **set** of n random draws. If one then repeats this process K times, one can then count the number of times (i.e., simulations

4/3,K/25 (Item 18 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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06507624 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14362511 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Risk, agency costs and the incidence of convertible debt in Canadian corporations.
Claxton, Kent; Otuteye, Eben; Srinivasan, Gopalan

June, 1993

ISSN: 0732-9334

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 4336

LINE COUNT: 00380

... the null hypothesis. A second set of tests is performed to try to overcome these problems.

TABLE 5

Classification Table of the Analysis Sample

ACTUAL GROUP MEMBERSHIP	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP		Z-STATISTIC
	FIRMS WITHOUT CONVERTIBLE	FIRMS WITH CONVERTIBLE	
	29	13	
FIRMS WITHOUT CONVERT.	29	13	2.47(*)
FIRMS WITH CONVERTIBLE	2	5	1.134
PRIOR PROBABILITY	0.5	0.5	

* Values that fall inside the |Z.sub. 0|.025 critical range.

TABLE 6

Classification Table (Using SALES, INTCOV, CAPEXP, SHARED)

ACTUAL GROUP MEMBERSHIP	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP		TOTAL
	FIRMS WITHOUT CONVERTIBLE	FIRMS WITH CONVERTIBLE	
	11	7	
FIRMS WITHOUT CONVERT.	11	7	18
FIRMS WITH CONVERT.	7	11	18
PRIOR PROBABILITY	0.5	0.5	

For this set of tests, the same criterion described in the sample section is used except for three changes. The first is that an equal sample size is required from both groups --firms with convertible debt and those without. The second is that only the variables SALES, INTCOV, CAPEXP and SHARED are used. These are the variables...

4/3,K/26 (Item 19 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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04159136 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08271057 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Comparative financial portfolios of bank and nonbank customers: evidence from the survey of consumer finances.

Gardner, Mona J.; Mills, Dixie L.

Akron Business and Economic Review, v20, n4, p50(19)

Winter, 1989

ISSN: 0044-7048

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 4744

LINE COUNT: 00405

... of ordinary least squares regression. The logit model is a specific form of a logistic function in which the dependent variable is interpreted as the probability of making a certain choice or falling into one group or another. In a logit model, the cumulative probability function has a maximum value of one since all probabilities lie between 0 and 1. Because in most cases it is inappropriate to assume that the independent variables bear a linear relationship to the probability of a given choice or group membership, the logit model assumes a nonlinear form. (For more extensive discussions of logit modeling, see[1, 2, 13].)

The general logit model is represented...

4/3,K/27 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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02526409 200218761

Pricing in the home-video market

Carl E Enomoto; Soumendra N Ghosh

...TEXT: on Q. Thus if the probability of a sell-through price is high, that implies an overall, highly elastic demand for the video. If the probability is low, that implies a less elastic overall demand for the video. As shown in note [1], profit is maximized when $P = MC / (1 - 1/\Omega)$. Given a marginal cost of a video of \$4, price can be set based on values of 52. If, for instance, the calculated probability for a video is between 0 and 0.33, Ω must be low. If the calculated probability is between 0.33 and 0.67, Ω must be higher. If the probability is between 0.67 and 1.0, Ω must be even higher. To operationalize this pricing rule we need a range for Ω . Given that $P = MC / (1 - 1/\Omega)$, a sell-through price of \$20.00 is consistent with an elasticity (Ω) of 1.25. A...

4/3,K/28 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02367327 116349684

The quality of public sector food-poisoning surveillance in England and Wales, with specific reference to salmonella food poisoning
Richard A.E. North; Jim P. Duguid; Michael A. Sheard
British Food Journal v98n2 PP: 4-109 1996
ISSN: 0007-070X JRNL CODE: BFJ
WORD COUNT: 81382

...TEXT: multi-vehicle outbreak. If four of the omitted persons were moved from the "not ill/not consumed" band to the "not ill/consumed" band, the value increases to 0.1, which is not significant. Thus, manipulation of the figures within the range of error afforded by omitted returns has varied the probability value from 0.002 to 0.1.

In any event, the use of Fisher's Exact Test and the calculation of values for only one set of foods presented problems, in that no comparative probability values for other foods could be estimated. It may have been possible to have manipulated sequences of figures to show one or other foods as...

4/3,K/29 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02112714 66450446

Why risk analyses fail
Jablonowski, Mark
Society of Chartered Property & Casualty Underwriters. CPCU Journal v53n4
PP: 223-229 Winter 2000
ISSN: 0162-2706 JRNL CODE: CPC
WORD COUNT: 3888

...TEXT: and one chance in a hundred (1/100 or .01). Probability values within this range are assigned a degree of fit, or membership, in this set based on our level of confidence in that assessment. Due to knowledge imperfections, the absolute highest level of confidence we can assign must be shared by the interval between one in five hundred (1/500 or .002) and one in two hundred (1/200 or .005). Values on the fringes of this confidence interval are assigned membership degrees between 0 and 1.

Note that this fuzzy probability gives us a far better feel for the uncertainties involved than a simple linguistic assessment such as "unlikely" or "improbable." We can, for example, compute...

4/3,K/30 (Item 4 from file: 15)
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01841679 04-92670

Time limits on welfare receipt

Gittleman, Maury

Contemporary Economic Policy v17n2 PP: 199-209 Apr 1999

ISSN: 1074-3529 JRNL CODE: CPI

WORD COUNT: 5369

...TEXT: individual, ignoring demographic characteristics for the time being. An individual is followed after her first quarter on welfare. The model provides an estimate of the **probability** an individual will stay on welfare after one quarter of, say, 25%. After the first quarter, a random **number** between 0 and 1 is generated. If the **number** falls below 25%, the individual continues on welfare. If it does not, the individual exits from welfare. This procedure is repeated quarter by quarter, using estimates of the **probability** that the spell will last until quarter $q + 1$, given that it has already lasted q quarters. When the individual finally leaves welfare, a different **set** of parameter estimates is used to predict the likelihood of an individual returning to welfare. The process continues, alternating spells on welfare with spells off...

4/3,K/31 (Item 5 from file: 15)
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01838377 04-89368

Modeling earnings expectations based on clusters of analyst forecasts

Mozes, Haim A; Williams, Patricia A

Journal of Investing v8n2 PP: 25-38 Summer 1999

ISSN: 1068-0896 JRNL CODE: JINV

WORD COUNT: 5200

...TEXT: mean and the consensus. It may be possible, however, to construct a superior forecast that is a weighted average of the current and the previous **cluster** means. We attempt to construct such an expectation measure as follows. First, we estimate Equation (2), where BETTERP equals one if the current **cluster** mean is more accurate than the previous **cluster** mean, and BETTERP equals zero otherwise: (Formula Omitted)

The logistic estimate for BETTERP is a **probability** between zero and one, denoted by p . The estimated value for p represents the **probability** that the current **cluster** mean is more accurate than the previous **cluster** mean, and the estimated value for $(1 - p)$ represents the **probability** that the previous **cluster** mean is more accurate than the current **cluster** mean.

(Graph Omitted)

Captioned as: EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 2

(Graph Omitted)

Captioned as: EXHIBIT 3

Then, we compute an adjusted **cluster** mean, by weighting the current **cluster** mean by p and the previous cluster mean by $(1 - p)$. If the current cluster mean is more accurate than the adjusted mean, this would...

4/3,K/32 (Item 6 from file: 15)
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01745807 03-96797

Psychological distress among female sex workers

Boyle, Frances M; Dunne, Michael P; Najman, Jake M; Western, John S; et al
Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health v21n6 PP: 643-646 Oct
1997

ISSN: 1326-0200 JRNL CODE: AUP

WORD COUNT: 2640

...TEXT: female sex workers. They were dichotomised where necessary and, following a series of chi-squared tests, those significantly associated with psychological disturbance were identified and **grouped** into two broad categories: background and work-related variables (Table 1). Given the small **numbers** in the study, the 0.15 **probability** level was used. Associations **between** psychological status and the sex worker's current age, marital status, employment status prior to entering the sex industry

4/3,K/33 (Item 7 from file: 15)

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01006088 02-57077

Economic losses from terminated employment

Olson, Edwin G

Journal of Legal Economics v6n3 PP: 11-38 Winter 1996/1997

ISSN: 1054-3023 JRNL CODE: JLG

WORD COUNT: 8820

...TEXT: of years to another, the change in probabilities creates troublesome discontinuities in values and graphs. As a result, the author modified the values with a **set** of equations that smoothed the transitions from one age **group** to another. Other analysts may wish to do the same. For the example in this paper, equations for **probabilities** by age **range** are 45-49 Gamboa's **values** un change d; 50-59, Prob. = 1.4891 0.01056Age; 60-67, Prob. = 4.0195 - 0.053 09 Age; 69-72, Prob. = 2.4256 - 0.0293Age.

Reference:

References

Reference:

Akerlof, George A. 1986...

4/3,K/34 (Item 8 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01466102 01-17090

Evaluation of competing hypotheses in auditing

Asare, Stephen K; Wright, Arnold M

Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory v16n1 PP: 1-13 Spring 1997

ISSN: 0278-0380 JRNL CODE: APT

WORD COUNT: 6733

...TEXT: corresponding decrease (or increase) in prior probabilities of the competing hypotheses.8

The notion that auditors represent hypotheses as independent entities, rather than a related **set**, suggests a positive association between the number of initial hypotheses and the sum of the initial **probability** ratings (P3B). That is, the more hypotheses under consideration, the higher the sum of the initial **probabilities**. On the other hand, a complementary evaluation implies a fixed pool of **probability** and, therefore, no association between the **number** of hypotheses being considered and the summed **probability** ratings (P3A). The Pearson (Spearman) correlation **between** the **number** of hypothesis under consideration at iteration 1

and the sum of the initial probabilities was 0.627 (0.571), which is significant ($p \leq 0.0001$ (0.0001)). This supports P3B and provides additional evidence that auditors represent hypotheses as independent entities...

4/3,K/35 (Item 9 from file: 15)
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00783726 94-33118
How to overcome inertia and get moving on bar codes
Bushnell, Rick
Modern Materials Handling v48n13 PP: 32 Nov 1993
ISSN: 0026-8038 JRNL CODE: MMH

...ABSTRACT: to use bar codes, has the know-how, and has the necessary resources will soon be using them. By assigning each of these factors a value between zero and one and multiplying them together, the likelihood, in percent, that a particular industry of company will adopt the technology can be expressed. All 3 components are necessary to assure a high probability of adoption of automatic data collection.

4/3,K/36 (Item 10 from file: 15)
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00765134 94-14526
Effect of a chipper-canter knife clamp on the quality of chips produced from black spruce
Bernandez, Roger E; Quirion, Bernard
Forest Products Journal v43n9 PP: 8-14 Sep 1993
ISSN: 0015-7473 JRNL CODE: FPJ
WORD COUNT: 4114

...TEXT: the oven-dry weight-to-green-volume ratio. The data were evaluated using analyses of variance and significance was reported for the 5 and 1 percent probability levels.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The black spruce logs yielded relatively homogeneous groups. The mean specific gravity for sapwood was 0.431 and 0.436 for heartwood; the difference between both values was insignificant. However, the MC of sapwood and heartwood was considerably different: 126 and 39 percent, respectively.

The main results of this work are summarized...

4/3,K/37 (Item 11 from file: 15)
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001411 93-92632
The impact of weekly money supply announcements on stock market returns: A multiprocess mixture model approach
DeLonge, James P; Solocha, Andrew
Journal of Applied Business Research v9n3 PP: 100-109 Summer 1993
ISSN: 0892-7626 JRNL CODE: JRH
WORD COUNT: 6031

...TEXT: Intuitively, a good fit is desirable since the recursive Kalman relations make decisions regarding the relative importance of the alternative models and determine the posterior probabilities as a function of the predictive density function. The prior settings are fairly diffuse, yet still proper, and the amount of sample data is large, making

the impact of the prior settings within reasonable ranges fairly unimportant.

The prior values for the parameters (m_{00}) in both models 1 and 2 were set at 0.0 and the prior variances (C_{00}) for these parameters were set at $0.025(I_{kk})\phi$, where ϕ is...

4/3,K/38 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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00631551 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: EET19890109S4351
TRADITIONAL LOGIC CALLS THE SITUATION BLACK AND WHITE, BUT. . . Fuzzy
logic says it's a matter of degree
R. COLIN JOHNSON
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TIMES, 1989, n 520, 68
PUBLICATION DATE: 890109
JOURNAL CODE: EET LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: 520PG68
WORD COUNT: 1151

... impose its crisp categories on the real world, because the real world is not crisp.

Kosko visualizes fuzzy logic as "a natural filling-in of set theory." He graphically depicts his geometrical filling-in of the unit hypercube by drawing a 2-dimensional cube (square), in which traditional logic only allows values at the vertices; for instance, (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0) and (1, 1). But fuzzy logic allows any analog value within the range of 0 to 1 to represent a situation; for example, (.1, .8), (.5, .5), (.2, .7) or any other combination. "Any point inside the unit hypercube is a fuzzy set," Kosko said. Probability theory also fills in the cube, but only on a plane intersecting (0,0,1), (0,1,0), (1,0,0) for a 3-D...

4/3,K/39 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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00628282 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: EET19890612S1051
SET-VALUED STATS - Fuzzy autopilot
R. COLIN JOHNSON
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TIMES, 1989, n 542, 31
PUBLICATION DATE: 890612
JOURNAL CODE: EET LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: TECHNOLOGY
WORD COUNT: 1762

... and the pursuit of "fuzzy" laws in the social sciences.

The falling-shadow method shows how to collect raw data and score it, resulting in set-valued statistics—that is, a range of frequencies over the fuzzy interval between 0 and 1, rather than just a single-point frequency (as with conventional probability theory).

For instance, probability theory might determine that 96 percent of the people think 21-year-olds are young, where set-valued statistics would determine that 96 percent of the people think that 17-year-olds to 27-year-olds are young. Determining set-valued statistics...

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